

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Government May Ease Personnel Exchanges With USSR	C 1
Trawler Federation Suspends Fishing in Soviet Waters	C 1
Abe Endorses U.S. Carrier Buildup in Far East	C 1
Abe To Seek PRC Cooperation in Reuniting Koreans	C 2
Government Unveils 'Ambitious' New Space Program	C 2
Trade Minister Stresses Cooperation in World Economy	C 3

NORTH KOREA

VRPR Urges Workers To Unite in Anti-U.S. Struggle	D 1
Quest for Support of Talks Proposal Continues	D 2
VRPR Seeks U.S. Response	D 2
U.S. Korean Paper Backs Talks	D 6
VRPR Cites Li Xiannian	D 7
Chon's Punishment of Students Chastised by VRPR	D 7
NODONG SINMUN Assails Minister's Visit to Frontline [23 Feb]	D 9
VRPR Denounces Remarks by South Prosecutor General	D 10
KCNA Claims South Deploys Commandos Near Cities	D 10
Trade of Overseas Employment in South Attacked	D 10
Kim Il-song Congratulates Guyanese President	D 11
Kim Il-song Meets Outgoing Rwandan Ambassador	D 11
Kim Il-song Thanked for Education Funds to Japan	D 11
Chongnyon Sends Message	D 12
Comprehensive Mechanization of Agriculture Noted	D 13
Automation of Industry in DPRK Praised	D 14
Paper Urges Maintenance of Revolutionary Spirit	D 15
[NODONG SINMUN 16 Feb]	
Briefs: Swedish Trade Delegation	D 16

SOUTH KOREA

NSP Arrests 7 for Spying for North Korea	E 1
Red Cross Head Seeks Resumption of N-S Talks	E 3
UNC Rejects North's Complaint About 'Team Spirit'	E 3
French Efforts To Ease Tension in Korea in Vain	E 3
Chin Discusses N-S Talks With Singapore's Lee	E 4
[KOREA HERALD 22 Feb]	
Cuba Invites ROK to Pre-Olympic Basketball Meet	E 4
Soccer Association Invited to Meeting in China	E 5
Japan To Ask for Chinese Help for Family Reunion	E 5
Hole in Japanese Embassy Linked to Island Dispute	E 6
President Urges Measures for Antifavoritism	E 6
[KOREA TIMES 22 Feb]	
DJP's Attitude Toward Politics Questioned	E 6
[CHOSON ILBO 22 Feb]	
DJP Floor Leader Opposes Larger Constituencies	E 6
[CHOSON ILBO 23 Feb]	
DKP Renews Aspirations for Political Development	E 8
[SEOUL SINMUN 21 Feb]	

DKP Renews Will To Accept Reinstated Politicians	E 8
[KOREA HERALD 22 Feb]	
KNP President on Receiving Reinstated Politicians	E 9
[TONG-A ILBO 21 Feb]	
Efforts for Technological Development Urged	E 9
Chon Comments [KOREA HERALD 23 Feb]	E 9
More Investment Planned [KOREA HERALD 23 Feb]	E 10
Government To Renew Firearms Licences	E 11
Briefs: Diplomatic Appointments; Oil Refineries	E 11

BURMA

PRC's Wu Xueqian Arrives in Rangoon for Visit	G 1
Received by U Chit Hlaing	G 1
Sees President San Yu	G 1
Government Troops, Karen Rebels Increase Attacks	G 1
Troops Surround Karen Base [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 17 Feb]	G 1
400 Troops 'Trapped'	G 2
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 19 Feb]	
Rebel Base Shelled [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW 22 Feb]	G 3
Karen Leader 'Ready for Peace'	G 3
[Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW 20 Feb]	
Rebels Seek Middle East Aid [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW 18 Feb]	G 4

KAMPUCHEA

SRV Attack on Khmer Refugee Camp Reported	H 1
[Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 23 Feb]	
SRV Reported To Suffer Tactical Setbacks	H 1
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 23 Feb]	
More SRV Troops Reportedly Move Into Thmar Puok	H 2
[Bangkok NATION REVIEW 23 Feb]	
SPK Marks Anniversary of 1st Indochinese Summit	H 3
Education Accord Signed With SRV; Minister Departs	H 4
Ceremony Held To Receive GDR Radio Studio	H 4
Leaders Thank GDR Officials for Greetings	H 5
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Feb]	
Chan Si Attends Meeting on Cultural Ties	H 5
VODK Reports on SRV Use of Poison	H 6
In Kompong Cham	H 6
In Kompong Speu	H 6
VONADK, VODK Report on Battambang Battle	H 7
VONADK: Airport Captured	H 7
VODK Report	H 7

LAOS

Coverage, Comment on LFNC Committee Meeting	I 1
Leaders Attend Opening	I 1
Souphanouvong's Opening Speech	I 1
Souphanouvong's Report	I 3
Leaders Attend Closing	I 7
Resolution Issued	I 7
Front's Role Reviewed	I 8
PASASON Hails Success	I 9
Border Police Note Military Buildup in Laos	I 10
[Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD 16 Feb]	

THAILAND

Press Discusses Planned Purchase of F-16 Jets	J 1
Navy Chief Reacts to UN Agency's Charges	J 2
[NATION REVIEW 23 Feb]	
Phichai Views Battambang Attack as 'Good News'	J 3
[MATUPHUM 17 Feb]	

VIETNAM

Armitage, MIA Group Depart With 'Information'	K 1
China Accused of 'Nibbling' at Vietnam's Islands	K 1
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Feb]	
Commentary on Hu Yaobang Visit to Border Units	K 2
NHAN DAN on Dispute With PRC Over Border [Feb 21]	K 4
Commentary on Additional PRC Border Forces	K 5
Further Reportage on SRV-PRK Treaty Anniversary	K 7
Hanoi Meeting Held	K 7
Commentary Highlights Event	K 8
Water Ministry Celebration	K 9
Memorable Dates in SRV-PRK Relations	K 9
Radio Review of February's TAP CHI CONG SAN	K 11
Socialist Parliamentary Presidents Meet in Hanoi	K 15
1984 Transport Protocol Signed With GDR	K 15
Symposium on French-SRV Cooperation Ends	K 16
Truong Chinh Sends Guyana Republic Day Greetings	K 17
VFTU Group Leaves for Cuban Trade Union Congress	K 17
Conference of Military Journals Held 16-18 Feb	K 17
Council of Ministers' Emulation Instructions	K 18

PHILIPPINES

FEBC on Significance of Marcos' Trip to Brunei	P 1
Agrava Meets Tokyo Press on Aquino Probe [KYODO]	P 1
Assemblymen Tatad Resigns From Nacionalista Party	P 1
Coast Guard To Crack Down on Illegal Fishermen [AFP]	P 2
Mindanao Commanders Ordered To Remain Vigilant	P 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

Brunei

Delegations Arrive for Independence Celebrations	Q 1
President Marcos Arrives	Q 1
Further on Marcos	Q 1
Suharto Arrives	Q 2
Prime Minister Chin Arrives	Q 2
President Zia Arrives	Q 2

GOVERNMENT MAY EASE PERSONNEL EXCHANGES WITH USSR

OW230035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 KYODO -- Japan may ease restrictions on personnel exchanges with the Soviet Union it enforced after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, according to official Japanese sources. The sources at the Foreign Ministry, however, took a cautious attitude toward easing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

The sources said Japan has to talk with other Western countries before easing restrictions on the extension of official credits to the Soviet Union. "We have been carrying out such restrictions jointly with Western countries and we have to negotiate with them," the sources told reporters Wednesday night.

The sources also said Japanese and Soviet Foreign Ministers Shintaro Abe and Andrey Gromyko might meet in a third country. Arrangements for that are being made, they said. When Abe went to Moscow to attend the funeral of Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov this month, he met Gromyko and renewed his call on the Soviet minister to visit Japan. Gromyko, however, reacted negatively, saying the time is not ripe for him to do so.

TRAWLERS FEDERATION SUSPENDS FISHING IN SOVIET WATERS

OW230405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 KYODO -- The National Federation of Medium Trawlers has decided to suspend fishing operations for all of the federation's 97 vessels beginning on March 16 in response to Soviet complaints about illegal operations by Japanese fishing boats in restricted Soviet waters, a spokesman for the federation said Thursday.

Seventy fishing boats operating in the U.S. 200-mile zone will also refrain from operation for two months "to take joint responsibility" for illegal operations by Japanese boats as claimed by the Soviets, the spokesman said.

Twenty-seven vessels allowed to operate in Russian waters will suspend operations for one month, taking into account a regular two-month halt in trawling between May and July, he said. The Fishery Agency has asked the fishing industry to refrain from such illegal operations since the Soviet Union addressed a complaint to the Japanese Foreign Ministry in late January that about 20 Japanese trawlers were operating in restricted waters, agency officials said. Fishing boats allowed to operate in U.S. waters might have also operated in Soviet waters without a fishing permit, they said. An agency's senior official said the department is investigating the case and will take punitive measures if illegal operations are proven to be true.

ABE ENDORSES U.S. CARRIER BUILDUP IN FAR EAST

OW230611 Tokyo KYODO in English 0606 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday expressed his understanding of U.S. buildup of aircraft carrier capability in the Far East to cope with deployment of the new Soviet flatop Novorossiysk in the region. Abe made the remark in reply to questions posed by Socialist Wataru Kubo at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee.

Abe's answer showed Japan's stance to positively accept American flattops' port calls in Japan when the United States builds up deployment of the nuclear-powered Enterprise and other flattops in the Far East to cope with the Soviet naval buildup.

Kubo questioned how Japan would respond when the U.S. deploys an Enterprise-class flattop in waters off Japan and seeks a new base in Japan to cope with the Soviet deployment of the 43,000-ton Novorossiysk in the Far East.

Abe answered he cannot say whether the Novorossiysk would be deployed in the Far East as the second flattop following the similar flattop Minsk or whether the Novorossiysk would replace the Minsk. Abe said the U.S. defense buildup for security in the Far East is understandable to cope with the Soviet moves to build up deployment of SS-20 missiles and its army, naval and air forces in the region.

ABE TO SEEK PRC COOPERATION IN REUNITING KOREANS

OW230037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will seek Chinese cooperation in realizing temporary return of Korean residents of China to South Korea for reunions with their families and other relatives. According to sources at Japan's Foreign Ministry, Abe will make the request when he visits Beijing later in March accompanying Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on an official visit to China.

The sources said South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, who was killed in a Rangoon bomb explosion last autumn, sought Japanese cooperation in urging China to realize the reunions of Koreans. China and South Korea have no diplomatic relations. They said Abe will seek Chinese cooperation from purely a humanitarian point of view but hoped this might also improve relations between China and South Korea which are now trying to promote sports exchanges.

GOVERNMENT UNVEILS 'AMBITIOUS' NEW SPACE PROGRAM

OW230215 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 KYODO -- A government advisory panel Thursday unveiled an ambitious space development program that seeks to place Japan among the top space nations at the beginning of the 21st century. The program, approved by the Space Activities Commission in a meeting chaired by Science and Technology Agency Director General Michiyuki Isurugi, gave the go-ahead for building a powerful rocket that is capable of hurling a two-ton satellite into earth orbit, six times Japan's current capability. The commission, which served as an advisory panel to the prime minister, also recommended Japan should take an active role in a U.S. plan to build a permanent space station.

The centerpiece of the new space program, officials said, is the proposed H-2 rocket, which is expected to cost 200 billion yen (851 million dollars) in development costs. Aimed for completion in the early 1990's, the H-2 rocket is expected to compete with the "Ariane 4" launcher currently under development by the European Space Agency, officials said.

According to initial blueprints, the H-2 will be powered by liquid fuels, a technology now being developed for the H-1 rocket. Unlike the N-2 rocket, currently the principal launching vehicle for Japan's satellites, or the H-1 now under development, the H-2 project will be developed through Japan's own space technology, officials said.

To discuss Japan's participation in the U.S. space station project, members of the commission will meet NASA Administrator James Beggs who plans to visit Japan in the middle of March, they said. After President Ronald Reagan announced the American plan to build a space station last January, NASA sounded out Western Europe and Japan for taking a share in the huge space project estimated to cost 1.9 trillion yen (8.08 billion dollars). The United States is believed to have proposed that Japan take a 1.2 billion dollar (about 300 billion yen) share in the development cost for the space station, but the new space program approved Thursday was vague on the extent of Japan's participation. Japan "will take an appropriate share and cooperate" in the space station project, the program said.

Critics, however, are skeptical whether the government, which is already reeling under huge deficits, is willing to pay for the whole space development program. They noted the government's proposed budget for space development in fiscal 1984 stands at 130 billion yen (553 million dollars) while the development cost for the H-2 rocket project alone is estimated to cost over 200 billion yen (851 million dollars). The possibility that the United States may use the planned space station for military purposes will also pose a problem for Japan's participation in the project, analysts said. As reiterated in the new space program, Japan is committed to develop space projects solely for peaceful purposes.

TRADE MINISTER STRESSES COOPERATION IN WORLD ECONOMY

OW211349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0657 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 20 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi declared in the Diet (parliament) Tuesday Japan must make "specific contributions" to the revitalization of the world economy. Additionally, he stressed the need to work with the United States and West European countries to produce a new set of rules for maintaining and strengthening the free trade system.

Okonogi spelled out the Japanese trade policy in a speech outlining a six-point trade and industrial policy program before the Parliament's Commerce and Industry Committee. The program, he told fellow lawmakers, consists of domestic demand-based economic growth backed by technological innovation, contributions to the global economy's sustained growth and harmonious external trade ties, execution of a natural resources and energy plan with long-term perspectives, a timely smaller business strategy, attractive regional development and rich national life, and promotion of administrative reform.

Appointed the MITI minister in a December Cabinet shuffle, Okonogi conferred with U.S. Administration officials in Washington and attended the quadrilateral trade ministers conference in Florida earlier this month. These meetings convinced him that his counterparts in America and Western Europe are endeavoring to contain protectionism at home. He expressed Japan's preparedness to work quickly on a new round of trade liberalization talks among both industrialized and developing countries to reach "an international consensus" on the issue.

Okonogi sought the support of parliamentarians and the people for his ministry's computer software law proposal for what he called "establishment of a system for software's legal protection."

VRPR URGES WORKERS TO UNITE IN ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

SK220556 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Round-table talk among unidentified male and female announcers and station commentators Kim and Madam Yun Chong-won in the "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] [Male announcer] As you know, today's reality demands that the labor movement be waged more vigorously. It is thought that, for developing the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy into a higher stage now and for improving the difficult life of workers, the labor movement should be waged vigorously. Under such circumstances, taking a good look at the practical aspects of the labor movement's pending task, is, I think, of very great significance. So, we have sat down together to talk on the question. Commentator Kim, would you speak first?

[Kim] Yes. I, for one, think that it is important to wage the struggle for subsistence rights more determinedly in order to improve living standards. In other words, I think that the struggle for materializing the pending demands in life, such as a wage increase, opposition to back wages, reduction of work hours, improvement of working conditions, and opposition to unjust lay-offs, should be waged more determinedly.

Our workers now, in general, live very difficult lives. They are forced to undergo the world's longest work hours in the world's worst working conditions and yet receive the lowest wage. According to a survey by the General Federation of Trade Unions of South Korea, 21 percent of female workers receive wages of 60,000-70,000 won per month, and only 1.1 percent of them earn more than 200,000 won per month. Still, there are many workers who earn wages of 40,000 won or less, an amount not even worth mentioning.

[Yun] Yes. The workers are now pegged at the murderous, starving wage, and even the wages not worth mentioning are in arrears by several months. As a result of being forced into slave labor in dangerous work areas that lack safety measures and, due to frequent accidents at work sites, some 100,000 workers annually lose their dear lives, become disfigured, or come to suffer from all kinds of job-related diseases. In addition, the inhuman outrage of the wicked business owners and their encroachment on human rights are becoming more severe as days go by.

[Kim] Yes. By simply lamenting their wretched lives, the workers can never improve the situation of being forsaken in society. They must rise to satisfy their demands through struggle and improve their wretched situation. In other words, putting forth the pending demands in life, such as wage increases and improvement of working conditions, our workers should ceaselessly and vigorously wage the struggle to obtain the rights for subsistence.

[Female announcer] Yes. It is thought that only by waging struggle can the demands in life be met even a little, can the nature of the exploiters and suppressors be clearly understood, and can the workers be politically awakened and united as one force. It is thought that the difficult lives of our workers cannot be basically improved with only the struggle for the right for subsistence. I should think that the struggle for the rights for subsistence should be developed into a political struggle without fail. What would you say?

[Kim] Yes. The workers should not confine their struggle only for the rights for subsistence to improve their situation in life and should, without fail, develop their struggle for the rights of subsistence into political struggle.

Only by waging a strong political struggle can they systematically liquidate the anti-popular social system, in which exploitation and suppression rule, and obtain and enjoy a true life and freedom as workers.

[Yun] Under the sociopolitical climate in which the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea and the tyrannical rule of the Chon Tu-hwan regime are maintained, the situation of our workers cannot change even slightly. It is too clear that the workers will remain only as objects to be exploited and suppressed and to be abandoned systematically. Because of that, our workers should vigorously wage the political struggle to totally liquidate the U.S. colonial, fascist ruling system. In other words, they should, under the anti-U.S. banner for independence, determinedly wage the national-liberation struggle for driving the U.S. aggressors out of this land and for liquidating the U.S. colonial, fascist rule in South Korea under the anti-U.S. banner for independence struggle.

[Kim] That is right. Without achieving victory in the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle, we cannot basically improve the status of our workers who are suffering from the lack of rights. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are substantial rulers who, seizing all substantial power, pose as masters in this land. Having formed the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime, the United States has won colonial domination and control over South Korea by masterminding it. As has been clearly shown by the frantic "Team Spirit- 84" exercise, the United States has frantically run amok to make preparations for reckless nuclear war exercises in this land, especially for a nuclear war. Thus, it has extremely heightened tension on the Korean peninsula and has tried to impose horrible nuclear disasters on our people. In addition, while thwarting the ardent desire of our people for reunification, it has perversely attempted to conduct two Koreas to divide the people forever. It is the United States that has reacted to a new nation-saving proposal for tripartite talks advanced by North Korea in January this year with a provocative South Korea-U.S. joint war exercise. Such being the case, it is crystal clear that, without removing the U.S. aggressors from this land, we cannot achieve independence, democracy, and reunification -- the ardent desire of our workers -- nor can we expect the complete attainment of their rights to existence. The question is to banish the U.S. aggressors from this land. Our workers should struggle to take the lead in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

[Yun] That is right. Our advanced and revolutionary workers class is strong in organization and unity. It is the leading class of the revolution. It has very important interests in the work of achieving an anti-U.S. cause of independence. Therefore, it should naturally take the lead in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and should successfully perform its noble, historic duty.

[Male announcer] I think it is very important for our workers to firmly unite and to vigorously wage a joint, combined struggle to win victory both in the struggle for their rights to existence and in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence,

[Yun] I think this question is very important. As is known, unity is a most powerful factor for hope for our workers and is a key to victory. Because of this, the long history of the labor movement consistently demands a united struggle under the slogan of unity. No force in the world can match the united strength of workers. If they firmly unite against exploiters and against the antipopular authorities, the oppressors and aggressors will shrink. This is the historical truth. Therefore, our workers should, above all, struggle through a united effort.

[Kim] That is right. It is important for our workers to vigorously wage a joint, combined struggle so they can demonstrate their united might. Our workers should strengthen close ties among plants and enterprises and among various sectors and should resolutely wage a joint pan-national struggle everywhere. For example, if workers at a certain enterprise courageously rise in the struggle for the rights to existence under the anti-U.S., anti-fascist slogan for independence, workers at other enterprises should vigorously wage various types of struggles, such as sympathizing strikes and demonstrations, under the same slogan, extending solidarity with the preceding struggle.

[Female announcer] I think it is very important for our workers to strengthen unity not only with their fellow workers but with the broad strata of patriotic people.

[Kim] That is right. I think our workers should firmly unite with the broad strata of patriotic people and should successfully wage a joint, combined struggle with them. In particular, it is important for them to vigorously wage a joint, combined struggle with patriotic students who love justice and patriotism and who are courageous in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle.

[Yun] That is right. Regarding the working people as a leading force in the political struggle of the people, the core elements of the student struggle are making efforts in various ways to maintain ties with the labor movement. Under the slogan "Toward the lower segment," students have directly mingled with workers and have carried out the work of ideologically awakening and organizing them. Students are making efforts to maintain ties with the labor movement in their anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle under the slogan "Guarantee three labor rights," and "We support the labor movement," -- a slogan representing the interests of workers. Responding to this, our workers should strengthen unity with students and should wage a joint, combined struggle.

[Male announcer] Our workers should firmly unite with the people from all walks of life, including students, and should vigorously wage a joint, combined struggle both in the struggle for the rights to existence and in the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-nwan struggle. When they vigorously wage a joint, combined struggle through a united effort, the labor movement will develop into a higher stage, attaining victory in the struggle. Now, it is time to close. Thank you very much for your useful comments.

QUEST FOR SUPPORT OF TALKS PROPOSAL CONTINUES

VRPR Seeks U.S. Response

SK23014/ (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Talk by Madam Yun Chong-won entitled "Let Us Provide a Basis for the Peaceful Reunification Through Tripartite Talks" from the feature program "Today's Feature" entitled "Reunification of the National Territory Is the Urgent Demand of the National History"]

[Text] How are you? The independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is the urgent demand of the national history and the unanimous will of the nation. But, in our country, today, the dark clouds of war are becoming darker, running counter to peace; the danger of perpetual division is increasing, running counter to reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of the fatherland's reunification, has taught: To achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification, it is necessary to ease the tense situation in our country and remove the danger of war.

As the great leader has taught, it is the prerequisite for the independent and peaceful reunification to ease the ever-aggravating tension in our country and remove the danger of war. Under the present ever-aggravating tense situation, durable peace cannot be maintained nor can peaceful reunification be considered.

The United States is the ringleader that is extremely aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula today and is bringing it to the brink of war. As you know, the United States has stationed some 40,000 troops and deployed numerous nuclear weapons and nuclear-weapon delivery means in South Korea. It is escalating the nuclear war games against the North.

Despite the unanimous opposition and rejection from our masses and all the world's peace-loving masses, it is frantically waging the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise by mobilizing vast military personnel numbering some 200,000 and numerous nuclear-weapon delivery means. This exercise is a preliminary war and test war aimed at completing the plan for nuclear war against the North.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to introduce Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles, and neutron bombs into South Korea and to even pull the Japanese militarists into their nuclear war strategy. They are accelerating the fabrication of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

A war in our country would inevitably become a nuclear war because South Korea is becoming the nuclear forward base of the United States and the largest nuclear arsenal in the Far East. The situation today in the Korean peninsula is becoming all the more aggravated because the South Korean authorities, following the footsteps of the United States, leave this land in the hands of the United States as their nuclear forward base; because they pave the way for Japan to invade again, consolidating the military collusion with Japan; and because they are pursuing the anticommunist confrontation policy against the North.

The ever-aggravating situation on the Korean peninsula allows no one to look on with folded hands. Under these circumstances, the North put forth the proposal for tripartite talks with a desire to certainly find the peaceful solution of the issue of the tense situation prevailing in the Korean peninsula in a manner of dialogue and negotiation.

As is well known, the North's proposal for tripartite talks is arousing storm-like repercussions in the international society and is being given absolute support and approval because it is correct and aboveboard and because it reflects the unanimous opinions and demands of our masses and all the world's peace-loving masses.

In order to ease the acute tension prevailing today in the Korean peninsula and achieve the peaceful reunification, it is necessary not to aggravate the situation through confrontation but to pave the peaceful way for the solution of the questions through dialogue.

Only dialogue will provide the rational way to avert the danger of a war, turn the situation in favor of peace and peaceful reunification, end the Korean-U.S. [chomi] relations of confrontation and the South-North relations of confrontation, and peacefully resolve the question of the Korean question without damaging mutual interests.

In a word, it can be said that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is the manifestation of its sincere, patient, and peace-loving efforts in peace and the peaceful reunification. First of all, the proposal for tripartite talks is the epoch-making nation-saving measure to fundamentally remove the danger of a war in our country and pave the peaceful way for the fatherland's reunification.

As you know, the United States not only was a warring country in the Korean war, but also is the real ruler that pursues the policy of strength by stationing some 40,000 troops in South Korea and grasping all real powers, including the prerogative of the supreme military command. The United States is totally responsible for the aggravated tension on the Korean peninsula. Even today, as a signatory in the armistice agreement, the United States sits face to face with the North at Panmunjom. Under these circumstances, if the North and the United States do not sit face to face with each other to solve questions, the danger of a war cannot be fundamentally removed and, accordingly, the maintenance of peace and the realization of the peaceful reunification cannot be desired.

The source of the aggravating tension in the Korean peninsula today derives from the South Korean authorities' pursuit of South-North confrontation, following the footsteps of the U.S. war policy. Thus, the North put forth the proposal for tripartite talks from the standpoint that the Seoul authorities, who are directly responsible for the aggravation of tension also, should participate in the talks to ease the state of military confrontation in our country and to fully resolve the issue of easing tension.

It is said under the present circumstances, both in view of the nature and content of the matters to be discussed, tripartite talks are the most realistic and rational method of contact and negotiations for peacefully solving the question of the Korean peninsula.

As you know, the premise of the tripartite talks is that the talks will discuss replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, forcing the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, and adopting a nonaggression declaration between the South and the North. This is really a realistic and rational proposal to remove the source of tension aggravation completely from the Korean peninsula, to guarantee a durable peace, and to open a bright future for independent and peaceful reunification.

In the literal meaning of the word, an armistice means agreeing to suspend a fight [ssaum] for the moment, not agreeing to guarantee durable peace. Under the present unstable ceasefire -- not a state of peace nor of war -- no one knows when a war might break out again nor if it could be absolutely blocked.

Under these circumstances, it can be said the discussion of concluding a peace agreement that would guarantee a durable peace between the North and the United States -- the actual parties concerned in the armistice agreement -- and to force the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea cannot be put off even for a moment. In short, if a peace agreement were concluded between Korea and the United States [chomi] at the tripartite talks and the U.S. forces were withdrawn from South Korea, the state of war would be completely ended on the Korean peninsula and the external factor that threatens peace and blocks the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification would be removed.

At the same time, if, at the tripartite talks, the South and the North adopted a non-aggression declaration promising that both sides would never use the force of arms and would never attack each other and foreseeing that both sides would drastically decrease armed forces and military spending and would relax the state of military confrontation, the internal factor that hampers peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula would be removed. In this way, a firm guarantee that would clear away misunderstanding and distrust between the South and the North, create a climate of grand national unity, and promise peace and security in the Korean peninsula after the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, and conditions favorable to independent and peaceful reunification would be created.

If a basis for independent and peaceful reunification were created after the conclusion of a Korea-U.S. [chomi] peace agreement and a South-North nonaggression declaration were adopted, the South and the North would be able to provide a dialogue for reunification and would be able to resolve the reunification question in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity as elucidated in the 4 July Joint Communiqué.

In reality, the tripartite talks are the most just and epoch-making, nation-saving measure for removing the danger of war that prevails on the Korean peninsula, for consolidating peace, and for creating a climate of trust between the South and the North, thereby making it possible to pioneer the bright future of peaceful reunification.

No one can doubt the correctness and the aboveboard nature of the tripartite talks. Thus, there is no need to worry about anything other than the talks.

The people in authority in the U.S. should act in conformity with the unanimous desire and opinions of our masses and the world's masses by accepting the proposal for tripartite talks in a sincere and serious manner and by responding to the discussion of the conclusion of a Korea-U.S. [chomi] peace agreement and of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The tripartite talks are a good chance for the people in authority in South Korea to traverse the road for the nation. The people in authority in South Korea should not beg for the eternal stationing of U.S. forces and attempt to kick up the war rackets of northward invasion and to fabricate the two Koreas, but should respond to the proposal for tripartite talks aimed at providing the basis for the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

The attitude of how the tripartite talks proposal is accepted will serve as a clear-cut answer to whether one desires war or peace. It will serve as a touchstone to determine whether or not one desires peace on the Korean peninsula and reunification.

Our RPR members and all the Korean patriotic masses should expose at every step and deal a drastic blow to the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists and to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who are absorbed only in preparations for a war of northward invasion, turning their faces away from the North's repeated peace-loving efforts. They should provide a basis in favor of averting the danger of a war in our country and of the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by making it possible for the tripartite talks to be realized at the earliest date. Thank you.

U.S. Korean Paper Backs Talks

SK231013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- HAEON HANMINBO, a newspaper of Koreans in the United States, in an editorial January 21, dealt with the proposal for tripartite talks advanced at the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressing the hope that the situation on the Korean peninsula will take a turn for a change with this proposal as an occasion.

The editorial says that the United States "has lost a justification and ground to oppose" the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks involving the South Korean authorities.

Noting that the situation in the Korean peninsula has become more strained with the South Korean trip of Reagan in November last year and there is a constant danger of a nuclear war in Korea due to the U.S. policy of aggression, the editorial stresses: The replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and adoption of a non-aggression declaration between North and South are the best ways of detente and they are also preconditions for unification. Therefore, we hail a dialogue for detente.

VRPR Cites Li Xiannian

SK222358 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Unattributed talk from the program "Trend of the World"]

[Excerpts] As is known, quite a long time has passed since the North put forth a proposal for tripartite talks in January as a new step for peacefully solving the question of the Korean peninsula. As time goes by, voices of the international society supporting and approving the proposal for tripartite talks ring out louder, strongly calling on the United States and the South Korean authorities to actively respond to this proposal.

Noting that the proposal for tripartite talks is a most epochal step for peacefully solving the question on the Korean peninsula, the heads of the governments of the world's nations, the leaders of the political parties and politicians, who express deep concern over the strained situation on the Korean peninsula, announced statements supporting and approving this proposal one after another.

Chinese President Li Xiannian pointed in a statement, to the tensions created on the Korean peninsula by the war exercise maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique. He said: I recognize the proposal for tripartite talks made by the North under such circumstances as a most epochal step for peacefully solving the question of the Korean peninsula. Therefore, China fully supports the proposal for tripartite talks. [passage omitted citing figures, organizations covered by North Korean central media]

Dietman (Toi Takako), deputy chairman of the JSP noted in a statement: The United States and the Seoul authorities are frequently staging war exercises in South Korea. However, the North made a proposal for tripartite talks in order to solve the question of reunifying the Korean peninsula peacefully through negotiations and dialogue. The proposal for tripartite talks made by the North is an epochal one. This proposal is an appropriate step in preventing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and for peace in the world. [passage omitted citing figures, organizations covered by North Korean central media]

CHON'S PUNISHMENT OF STUDENTS CHASTISED BY VRPR

SK221416 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the fascist measure taken by each university to punish students.

During the fascist punishment of students under the pretext of poor academic performances in the second semester of the 1983 school year in each university across the country, the fascist tyranny on 21 February punished as many as 330 students, including expelling 80 students, at Kangwon National University.

Prior to this, Seoul National University punished about 1,200, including expelling 246 students; Chungang University punished 1,010 students, including expelling 48 students; and Sungmyong Women's University punished about 150 students, including expelling about 70 students, under the pretext of poor academic performances.

These are vicious challenges to the youths and students who demand the freedom of campus and the democratization of society and an intolerable bestiality to prevent the anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiments from growing among them. At the same time, these measures to punish students confirm that the so-called reinstatement release, which the authorities have babbled about, are a brazen burlesque to stifle and deceive the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is nosily advertising as if it were interested in the freedom of campus and the creation of an academic atmosphere on campus. This is, indeed, only a crafty maneuver to hide its fascist face before the patriotic students and to pacify the anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiments mounting among them. This is well proven by the fact that, while loudly clamoring as if it had granted so-called clemency through the measure of reinstatement and release, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is taking the unprecedented step to punish students under the pretext of poor academic grades. These maneuvers are a trick such as, bringing ruin to a person by making trouble, and then pretending to help him out of that trouble. Such maneuvers show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is more viciously perpetrating the fascist suppression of campus to remain in power for a long time.

In fact, since he took power, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has inflicted all kinds of suppression on campus to prevent the anti-U.S. antigovernment sentiments from growing daily among the patriotic students. To remove the source of the students' anti-U.S. and antigovernment movement, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has covered campus with the intelligence network and has ruthlessly suppressed even a tiny movement of students. Furthermore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring fabricated the so-called fascist graduation quota system and has unhesitatingly conducted the fascist suppression of randomly eliminating the patriotic students who have irritated it. In addition, it has expelled students en masse from campus, kicking up the fascist rackets of punishing students under the pretext of poor academic performances.

It has been learned that, this year, Hanguk University of Foreign Studies expelled 725 students, far more than the number of the first semester of last year; Sogang University expelled 74 students, 30 more than the number of the 1982 school year; Tongguk University expelled 54 students, 11 more than the 1982 school year; Korea University expelled 65 students; Sungjon University expelled 45 students; Inha University expelled 83 students; and the 4 universities in North Cholla Province, including Chongbuk National University, Chonju University, and Kunsan Women's Junior College expelled about 270 patriotic students. Not content with this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring once again took the intolerable fascist measure of punishing as many as 2,700 patriotic students of Kangwon University, Sungmyong Women's University, Seoul National University, and Chungang University under the pretext of poor academic grades.

While pacifying and deceiving the patriotic students by talking about the measure to release and reinstate arrested students, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is further intensifying the fascist suppression of campus. This is only a rash act to prevent the fierce anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, which students will possibly stage with the opening of a new semester, and to tide over the daily deepening crisis in its rule.

However, despite the efforts that Chon Tu-hwan may exert, it will never thwart the anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit of youths and students who demand the freedom of campus and the democratization of society.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately cancel its criminal measure to punish students, release all arrested students unconditionally, allow the illegally punished students to return to campuses, and step down from power without delay as demanded by the people.

NODONG SINMUN ASSAILS MINISTER'S VISIT TO FRONTLINE

SK230223 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 22 Feb 84

[NODONG SINMUN 23 February commentary: "Why Does He Visit the Frontline"]

[Text] The puppet defense minister, the topnotch warmonger of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, has frequently visited the frontline. Appearing at a puppet air force base in the central sector of the frontline on 20 February, he babbled about a posture for air supremacy. The same day he visited a forward post of a puppet Marine Corps unit near our outpost in the western sector of the frontline and fanned war zeal by calling for a vigilant posture. Prior to this, on 17 February, while visiting puppet army units in the frontline, he clamorously called for smashing someone, preposterously picking a quarrel with us.

The largest, three-dimensional, offensive exercise called "Team Spirit-84" is now being staged throughout South Korea to complete war preparations for a war of northward invasion through the mobilization of more than 200,000 men of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and of the South Korean puppet armed forces. At a time when warships and transport planes carrying amphibious and special task troops were swarming into South Korea, the boss of the puppet military visited the frontline. This is unusual.

Coinciding with the launching of the "Team Spirit-84" war exercise, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has shown a military move that we cannot overlook. While babbling about a strong countering posture and about the increase of military capability by holding various meetings of the puppet army, navy, and air force one after another, it has placed the puppet armed forces in complete combat readiness. In particular, the puppets have coercively urged the people to save daily necessities for a war and have ordered for an emergence measure for wartime broadcasts and communication. This shows that the war mania of the South Korean military hooligans has reached a very indiscreet phase.

The puppet defense minister's frequent visits to the frontline in recent days shows that the puppets have more frantically run amok with the passage of time to light the fuse of war after all in accordance with the war directives of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The South Korean puppets' treacherous attempt to light the fuse of a war of northward invasion with foreign aggressive forces, ignoring our sincere proposal for peacefully solving the Korean question, is unpardonable forever.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring tries to fulfill a wild desire for long-term power at the cost of dancing in tune with the U.S. imperialist aggressors' policy of war, this is a miscalculation. While enthusiastically supporting and welcoming our proposal for a tripartite meeting, the South Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world strongly demand that the United States and the South Korean authorities affirmatively respond to this proposal.

Although the United States and the South Korean puppets try to start a war, our stand for peacefully solving the Korean question is unchangeable. We will patiently wait for the response of the United States and the South Korean authorities to our proposal.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring traverses the road of war, ignoring the desire of the people and the trend of the contemporary era and subserviently following the United States, it will be unable to avoid the severe denunciation and rejection of all the Korean people and the people of the world.

URPR DENOUNCES REMARKS BY SOUTH PROSECUTOR GENERAL

SK221355 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] At a meeting of senior prosecutors on 21 February, Prosecutor General Kim Sok-hui babbled that illegal activities would be dealt with severely, irrespective of social status and philosophical background. This exposes the ulterior motive to suppress the students and residents of all walks of life who are engaged in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antigovernment struggle.

The residents of all walks of life have waged a staunch struggle, rejecting fascist suppression and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the resignation of the present regime. As an act to save the country and the nation, this can be neither an object of suppression nor a crime.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamored that it would severely deal with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence by the residents of all walks of life, branding it as an illegal act or an act of splitting national strength. This shows once again that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a matchless group of fascist tyrants.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should act with discretion by bearing in mind that there must be resistance and struggle where there is suppression.

KCNA CLAIMS SOUTH DEPLOYS COMMANDOS NEAR CITIES

SK230425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique have deployed 50,000 men of the puppet army commando around such big cities as Taegu, Pusan and Kwangju on the threshold of the new academic year beginning in March, according to the January 25 issue of ASIA-AMERICA NEWS, A Koreans' newspaper published in the United States. The fascist clique took this repressive step against the anti-"government" action of students foreseen in spring. This fact, the paper says, was exposed recently by South Korean dissident journalists. The paper quotes well-informed Seoul sources as saying that "the Chon 'regime' regards the campus disturbances expected in spring as the biggest crisis since it took power and the release of students serving their prison terms is one of the propaganda manoeuvres for coping with this. The repressive step of the puppet clique is another unpardonable fascist outrage for crushing the patriotic action of the South Korean students desirous of campus democracy and freedom and the reunification of the country.

TRADE OF OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH ATTACKED

SK220512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors newly registered about 140,000 South Korean people as workers for overseas employment in the last two months of last year to trade them off to places of drudgery under foreign skies, according to a South Korea paper. The puppet clique drastically increased the number of trades for overseas employment from 168 to 237 to sell more people. It set up "overseas employment offices" in all parts of South Korea to register jobless people there.

The puppet clique is seeking to trade off jobless people en masse to foreign countries so as to emasculate the people's resistance against its crime in increasing unemployment and earn foreign currency at the sacrifice of fellow countrymen.

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES GUYANESE PRESIDENT

SK230207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on February [date indistinct] to Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic. The message reads: On the 14th anniversary of the proclamation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana I extend my warmest congratulation to you and through you to the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana, the government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and the Guyanese People on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Following the proclamation of the republic the Guyanese people have gained many successes in their efforts for consolidated national independence and the country's independent development, repulsing all sorts of pressure and interferences by foreign forces. The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes made by the Guyanese people under your leadership and extend firm solidarity to your righteous struggle for defending the country's sovereignty and dignity, upholding the banner of socialism. Believing that the firmly cemented relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two governments and peoples through your visit to our country last year will continuously expand and develop, I sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in carrying through the decisions of the 5th congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS OUTGOING RWANDAN AMBASSADOR

SK230159 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on February 22 received Kamali Sylvestre, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam was on hand. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the ambassador.

KIM IL-SONG THANKED FOR EDUCATION FUNDS TO JAPAN

SK221134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo February 21 (KNS-KCNA) -- A meeting of Korean educational functionaries, scientists and students studying at Japanese schools was held in the Korean Hall in Tokyo on February 20 to extend thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song for his remittance of the 91st installment of educational aid fund and stipends.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Present there were So Man-sul, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, (Chongnyon), and Chongnyon educational functionaries in the Kanto area, Korean scientists and students studying at Japanese schools.

A report was delivered at the meeting by No Chae-ho, chairman of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

Pointing to the boundless joy and emotion of Koreans in Japan who received again a large amount of educational aid fund and stipends thanks to the deep solicitude of the great leader and the glorious party centre, he wholeheartedly extended the highest honour and warmest thanks to them. He stressed that Chongnyon educational functionaries, scientists and students studying at Japanese schools should more firmly establish the ideological system of chuche in their ranks and effect new innovations and upswing in all patriotic work of Chongnyon for the reunification of the country including the work of democratic national education in order to repay with loyalty the benevolence of the great leader and the glorious party centre. Speeches were made at the meeting by representatives of educational workers, personages of the educational association and scientists to express their determination. A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

Chongnyon Sends Message

SK200830 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Feb 84

[A message of thanks from the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon to Kim Il-song for the 91st installment of educational aid funds and stipends for the national education of the children of Koreans in Japan -- read by announcer]

[Text] A message of thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people and the benevolent father of 700,000 Koreans in Japan:

We have heard a delightful news report that the fatherly leader Marshal Kim Il-song has again sent a large amount of educational aid funds and stipends -- 364,755,000 Japanese yen -- to help strengthen and develop the democratic national education of the children of Koreans in Japan. The educational aid funds and stipends sent by the great leader in 91 installments total the huge amount of Y35,347,682,033.

The Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan are now surging with endless gratitude and appreciation over the fact that, even under the acute situation in which war might break out in our country at any moment and which has prevailed due to the unprecedented new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, the fatherly leader again rendered gracious love and solicitude to the children of compatriots in Japan without forgetting them. This deep solicitude for the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan is imbued with the deep love of the fatherly leader, who is trying to bring up the Korean younger generation in Japan to be heirs to the chuche cause like the youths and children in the homeland, regarding a democratic national education as important work that guarantees the prospects of Chongnyon and the future development of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

Amid the wise leadership and warm love of the respected and beloved leader, Chongnyon has orderly established the system of national education, ranging from kindergarten education to university education, even under the difficult circumstances in the alien country, and it has excellently brought up the children of compatriots to be competent workers who will shoulder the future of the homeland and the nation.

With boundlessly loyal hearts, the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon extends the greatest honor and deepest thanks to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the tender-hearted father of the compatriots in Japan.

To return with loyalty the constant deep love and care the great leader has rendered for the development of Chongnyon's democratic national education work, we will work and live with a tense posture and effect a new upsurge in patriotic work, with the same determination as the people in the fatherland who are reliably defending the socialist homeland.

In accordance with the demands of the prevailing situation and of the development of patriotic work, we will more solidly establish the ideological system of chuche with the Chongnyon ranks and more firmly build up Chongnyon as a chuche-type organization of overseas compatriots that does not shake under adversity, trusting and following only the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

We will certainly effect a new upsurge in democratic national education work by always placing education at the center of patriotic activities and concentrating the organization's efforts on this, upholding the great leader's teachings in Chongnyon's national education work.

Bearing deeply in mind that the work of admitting students to our schools is important work to defend national dignity and firmly inherit the generation of patriotism, we will vigorously conduct this work as a systematic and mass movement all year long to constantly increase the number of students and will cement the ranks of educational functionaries to even further improve the quality of education and to more firmly consolidate the self-reliant basis of school management. In that way, we will stoutly bring up the new growing generation to be pillars of national reunification who are endlessly loyal to the great leader and to be reliable successors to Chongnyon's patriotic work.

We will staunchly fight to oppose and reject the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique and to defend and safeguard the socialist homeland. We will powerfully wage a massive struggle to put into practice the tripartite talks talks proposed by a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the SPA of the republic, thereby greatly contributing to achieving the cause of national reunification.

With the boundless admiration and single-hearted loyalty of the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan, we wholeheartedly wish the respected and beloved leader marshal, the sun of the nation and the benevolent father of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan, good health and long life for the sake of the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland, the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution, and the happiness and prosperity of our people for the ages to come.

[Signed] The Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, 16 February 1984, Tokyo, Japan

COMPREHENSIVE MECHANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE NOTED

SK231100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- A comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture is making headway vigorously in Korea under the rays of the great socialist rural theses.

Already a few years ago, the number of the tractors for each 100 hectares of arable land reached 7 in the plain area and 6 in the intermediary and mountain areas. Many cooperative farms have 8 to more than 10 tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land. 1.5 trucks have already gone to each 100 hectares of arable land. Such modern farm machines as rice-transplanting machines and rice and maize harvester combines have been mass-produced for the countryside.

More than 90 tractors and several dozen trucks have found their way into the Yongnim cooperative farm in Mundok County, South Pyongan Province. It has above 120 rice-transplanting machines, more than 40 rice seedling-plucking machines and upwards of 1,030 trailing farm machines of all kinds.

100 per cent of paddy and non-paddy tillage, thrashing and carriage, 95 per cent of rice-transplanting and 70 per cent of harvesting have been mechanised in Korea today. On the farms of northern plateaus each workhand handles 30 hectares of wheat field and more than 10 hectares of potato field, gathering in rich crops. With the considerable rise of the mechanisation level of agriculture and marked reduction of the differences between industrial and agricultural labor, the peasants' labor is becoming easier and more joyous.

The achievements recorded in the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture are entirely fruits of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. To free the peasants, now the masters of the land, even from toilsome work for good and all, he put forward a policy of carrying out a comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture and indicated a concrete direction and ways of its realisation in each stage of the developing revolution. Korea expanded the mechanisation of agriculture from the plain area gradually to the intermediary and mountain areas. And it chose the way of starting from toilsome and labor-consuming work and then comprehensively mechanising all the farm work.

The comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture has made a fast progress after the publication of the great rural theses. Factories producing tractors suited to the topographical conditions of the country, including the Kumsong tractor factory with an annual capacity of tens of thousands have made their appearance. And a trailing farm machine factory, a tractor accessories factory and a tractor repair plant have cropped up in each province and a farm machine work station and a farm implement factory in each country. Now various farm machines are widely used in paddy rice and maize farming and an energetic work is under way for steadily expanding the categories and scope of the mechanised work in agricultural production. The number of the tractors per 100 hectares of arable land will go up to 10-12 in the near future.

AUTOMATION OF INDUSTRY IN DPRK PRAISED

SK220535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA) -- Korea has entered a new era of overall automation.

The production command system by industrial television and telemechanics has been established and automation and remote control of production processes widely introduced at various factories and enterprises in different domains of the national economy including the metal and mining industries throughout the country.

The new history of overall automation was provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who advanced the plan for the complete emancipation of man and the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who translates it into a shining reality. Setting forth the three major tasks of the technical revolution at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the tasks of realizing comprehensive mechanisation, semi-automation and automation in industry in all around way to markedly reduce the distinctions between heavy and light labour and eliminate heat-affected labour and harmful labour once and for all.

In order to materialize the far-reaching plan of the great leader, the dear leader advanced the goal of putting Korea on the high peak of automation and conducted bold operations for realization of comprehensive automation with main emphasis on remote control. He raised the first torchlight of allround automation at the Hwanghae iron works and saw to it that the works was made a model unit. He made sure that automation and remote control was completely realized at the major production processes of the works in such a way as building up a model unit of industrial television and telemechanics at first, introducing remote control from simple units and then going over to comprehensive automation in the workshops with complex processes. He gave precious instructions more than 100 times and sent on 30 odd occasions hundreds of, thousands of automation installations, apparatuses and elements in one year or more after he kindled the first torchlight of comprehensive automation.

Thanks to his energetic guidance industrial television and telemechanics were completed in a matter of one week at the steel shop. This was followed by telemechanics at the ore selection ground in a month and comprehensive remote control at the May 14 shop, which required nearly four times as much work as in the selection ground, in 40 days. The introduction of automation made it possible to double the production value per employee, while reducing manpower 60 percent at the works.

After building up the Hwanghae Iron works as a model in automation the dear leader directed work to widely generalize its example.

The torchlight of overall automation spread to all domains of the national economy including metallurgical works in all parts of the country. In this course industrial television and automation by remote control at major production processes was realized one after another at the Kangson steel works, the Kim Chaek iron works and other iron and steel works, and the Musan mine, the February 8 cement factory, the Kumsong tractor plant and other major factories and enterprises. Today Korea is successfully realising modernization of the national economy by more energetically accelerating the introduction of automation and remote control.

PAPER URGES MAINTENANCE OF REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

SK160927 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0912 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today prints an editorial titled "Let Us Maintain High Revolutionary Spirit as Befitting Revolutionaries Living in Age of Revolution, Age of Struggle."

The editorial says: In his new year address the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the entire people should maintain a high revolutionary spirit in conformity with the demand of the revolution and trend of the situation. The letter of the Central Committee of the party which was adopted at a recent joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and the Central Military Commission, of the Workers' Party of Korea called upon the whole party, the whole Army and the entire people to fully prepare themselves politically and ideologically in view of the prevailing situation, firmly defend the socialist fatherland and effect a great upsurge in socialist construction. The letter of the party Central Committee sent to the entire party membership clearly indicated the path of the struggle for smashing the outrageous challenge and reactionary offensive of the enemy and safeguarding our revolution and the sovereignty of the nation.

This carries weighty significance in checking and frustrating the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and advancing our revolution by firmly preparing the entire people politically and ideologically and strengthening our internal revolutionary forces in every way. The entire party members and working people should bear deep in mind the party's intentions contained in the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the letter of the party Central Committee and maintain a high revolutionary spirit to bring about a new turn in economic construction and defence upbuilding and cement the revolutionary base as firm as a rock.

Noting that a revolutionary people should always struggle in a high revolutionary spirit in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation and the times, the editorial says: The most important thing for us in view of the heavy revolutionary tasks facing us and the prevailing tense situation, is that the entire party membership and working people have the staunch revolutionary spirit of upholding the guidance of the party and the leader and powerfully push forward the revolution and construction.

To highly display the revolutionary spirit, our personnel and working people should have a firm revolutionary faith and uphold it to the last, the editorial says, and stresses: All the cadres and working people should become true revolutionaries who know nothing but the party and the leader and stoutly maintain the stand and posture of soldiers under whatever situation, firmly believing that they will surely win when they advance under the leadership of the party. Noting that the revolutionary character of people making revolution finds expression in the practical struggle for thoroughly implementing the policies of the party, the editorial says all personnel and working people should give full play to a high revolutionary spirit in carrying out unconditionally and thoroughly tasks of their respective domains set forth in the letter of the party Central Committee.

It is an important problem for the people in maintaining a high revolutionary spirit to have a hatred for the class enemies and the spirit of uncompromising struggle against them, the editorial says, and stresses: They should further heighten class preparedness to firmly defend the gains of the revolution from the new war provocation manoeuvres of the enemies and fight them to the end. The entire armed forces of our party, upholding the order of comrade supreme commander, should heighten revolutionary vigilance against the possible armed invasion of the enemy, strengthen the posture of combat mobilisation and defend our socialist fatherland as firm as an iron wall. Our people love peace and do not want war. It is entirely due to the intensified new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique that a tense situation has now been created in our country. Though the U.S. imperialists are brandishing weapons in the South of the Korean peninsula, we desire the peaceful reunification of the country and patiently expect the realisation of our proposal for tripartite talks.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH TRADE DELEGATION -- Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA) -- A government trade delegation of the Kingdom of Sweden headed by Ulf Dinkelispiel, ambassador of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Pyongyang on February 20 by air. It was met at the airport by Song Hui-chol, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Ulla Boija, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Swedish Embassy in Pyongyang. The Ministry of Foreign Trade arranged a party for the delegation in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 21 Feb 84 SK]

NSP ARRESTS 7 FOR SPYING FOR NORTH KOREA

SK230430 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Seven spies from two rings who attempted to infiltrate military circles, entering and leaving our country after disguisedly changing their allegiance [from Chongnyon] to the Mindan in Japan, have been arrested.

The National Security Planning Agency [NSP] disclosed today. The agency has arrested seven spies from two rings, including spy Kim Pyong-chu, disguised as a cadre of the Mindan, who attempted to infiltrate military circles with Pusan and his base. He had been recruited by a North Korean puppets' operative in Japan who had received secret spy training in North Korea and had infiltrated our country on some 80 occasions. Spy Yi Sang-u, a spy who infiltrated our country via Japan and has carried out spy activities, entering and leaving our country, after having disguisedly changed his allegiance to the Mindan, is another of the arrested spies.

The NSP disclosed that it has arrested and indicted five persons, including Kim Pyong-chu, and that it has booked without detention and indicted the two persons who received money and goods from and had contact with those spies but who did not let this be known.

The following are the five spies arrested by the NSP: Kim Pyong-chu, 59, who lives in (Honomatsi), (Matsusaka) City, Mie Prefecture, Japan; his mistress in the ROK Sin Ae-cha 48, who lives in Pom-1-dong, Tong-ku, Pusan; Ko Chang-pyo, 51, retired Army lieutenant colonel, who was recruited by Kim Pyong-chu; Chong Yong-pom, a school teacher; and spy Yi Sang-u, 59, who disguisedly changed his allegiance to the Mindan.

In March 1975, spy Kim Pyong-chu, who was arrested recently while attempting to infiltrate military circles, was recruited by Chong Yu-chin, 68, an operative of the North Korean puppets in Japan. On as many as 76 occasions from April of 1975 until now, he entered and left our country by disguising himself as a cadre of the Mindan. He recruited Ko Chang-pyo, a retired lieutenant colonel, and Chong Yong-pom, a school teacher. He reported the information on the military and on campus situations that he gathered from his recruits to Chong Yu-chin, an operative in Japan.

On a May 1980 trip to Vienna, Austria, that was disguised as tourism, spy Kim Pyong-chu also received spy training from a North Korean puppets' operative in Austria. In April 1981, with a false passport of Yi Sam-su, a staff member of the North Korean puppets' mission in Austria, he went to North Korea by way of Vienna, East Berlin, and Moscow. He received ideological brainwashing and training and was given a mission, including the order that he be ready for a decisive moment by recruiting relatives in military circles. After this, he sneaked back into Japan.

Since then, entering and leaving our country, spy Kim disguised his social position and engaged in underground activities with Pusan as his base and with support from Sin Ae-cha, his mistress in the ROK, who runs a beauty parlor in Pom-1-dong, Tong-ku, Pusan. He sent spies Ko Chang-pyo, Chon Yong-pom, and Sin Ae-cha, his recruits, to Japan where he handed them over to a North Korean puppets' operative. He was recently detected while reporting military information to the North Korean puppets. The information he had gathered even included the location of military units.

In particular, spy Kim scattered earth that he had brought from North Korea over the tombs of his parents, earth that he had gotten while receiving his secret training in the North. Also, it has been disclosed that he even set up a tombstone at his parents' tombs on which he engraved words about a self-reliant spirit and spirit of independence that are modeled on Kim Il-song's chuche idea.

In July 1961 when he was a cadre of Chongnyon in Shizuoka Prefecture, spy Yi Sang-u, who disguisedly changed his allegiance to the Mindan, went to Pyongyang and received spy training. He returned to Japan under orders to recruit company employees and Korean students in Japan and send them to the North. He is charged with carrying out spy activities, including the formation of underground spy networks in Japan by recruiting five Chongnyon-lining Korean residents.

In particular, in January 1976, spy Yi Sang-u entered the ROK by disguising himself as a member of a group visiting ancestral tombs on Lunar New Year in accordance with the directive of Kim Won-il, an operative in Japan. He disguisedly changed his allegiance to the Mindan after he found out how to carry out spy activities. Entering and leaving our country on 14 occasions, he gathered information on the important facilities in Pusan, including port facilities, and the domestic situation. He was arrested while engaging in the spy activities of gathering data on those who came to the South from Hamgyong Province and reporting the data to the North.

After being recruited by spy Kim Pyong-chu in Japan, Spy Ko Chang-pyo passed on military information to Kim in that country. He went to Japan in August 1981 on the pretext of inspecting the "(Photofia) '81 Exposition." He was handed over to a North Korean puppets' operative in Japan. He returned home after being given the mission of recruiting his subordinate officers when he was in the Army and securing them as sympathizers in time of need. He was arrested while engaging in spy activities.

Teacher Chong Yong-pom is a son of Chong Yu-chin, a North Korean puppets' operative in Japan. He was recruited by spy Kim Phong-chu, too, and received a large sum of operational funds. In August of last year, he went to Japan as a member of an ROK teachers' group that went to Japan as observers. He engaged in recruiting students after returning home upon the order from his father that he gather information on the situation on campuses and report it.

In announcing the arrest of the spy rings, which used Japan as a base, the NSP disclosed that it has been exposed that the North Korean puppets have been further strengthening their infiltration of our country via foreign countries. They secure illegal, disguised, and secret bases of operations against the South in third countries by making the most of impure overseas Korean organizations, including Chongnyon. They dexterously recruit and abuse ocean-going ship crews, company employees, and students in foreign countries.

The NSP disclosed that this case has exposed that their operational methods have allowed them to expand their area of activities by using their bases of operations in third countries. At the same time, they are attempting to adopt the violent and terrorist tactics of destroying the country's major facilities and assassinating important persons.

The NSP also pointed out that, to find a way out of the situation in which people's complaints are deepening because of nepotism and the hereditary system, of economic recession, and of internal control and to break away from their internationally cornered situation because of last year's Burmese incident, there is a great possibility that the North Korean puppets will intensify various kinds of provocations on the occasions of the U.S. Presidential election and of the Pope's visit to the ROK.

The NSP called upon citizens to positively render cooperation in preventing various kinds of accidents and reporting terrorists, firmly maintaining the alert posture and refraining from impure words and deeds.

RED CROSS HEAD SEEKS RESUMPTION OF N-S TALKS

SK230750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0637 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 23 (YONHAP) -- President of the Korea National Red Cross (KNRC) Yu Chang-sun Thursday said that his organization is exerting every possible effort to resume the suspended inter-Korean Red Cross talks from a humanitarian point of view.

Addressing a KNRC's peace seminar held in northern Seoul, Yu said that the Korean peninsula is certain to face a critical moment in the wake of Pyongyang's innumerable provocations against and armed infiltrations of South Korea and other brutal terrorist acts like the Rangoon bomb blast. Stressing that war is not a means of achieving peace, Yu said that human beings should live together in harmony to be saved from their possible ruin. The KNRC should contribute to world peace by sincerely complying with the International Red Cross's principles and respecting human dignity, Yu added.

About 200 persons from all walks of life, including professors, attended the two-day seminar which opened Thursday. High on the agenda for the seminar are arms reduction, human rights and the Korean issue.

UNC REJECTS NORTH'S COMPLAINT ABOUT 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK222352 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea Feb 22 (YONHAP) -- The United Nations Command (UNC) rejected as "spurious" the foundation of North Korea's complaint that the on-going annual U.S.-South Korea joint military exercise, "Team Spirit '84," is a preparation for war. The U.N. Command made its charge at 424th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held in this truce village Wednesday. It was the year's first meeting of the commission.

Senior UNC delegate U.S. Rear Adm. Warren Kelley said the Korean Armistice Agreement does not prohibit training exercises. Moreover, he said, North Korea never responded to an invitation to observe the exercises. North Korea senior delegate Maj. Gen. Yi Tae-ho repeated the allegation that the exercise is a move to prepare for war.

FRENCH EFFORTS TO EASE TENSION IN KOREA IN VAIN

SK230547 Seoul YONHAP in English 0515 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 23 (YONHAP) -- The mediator's role of the French Government for the past two years to ease tension and resume dialogue between South and North Korea has failed to make any progress because the North does not want to come to the discussion table, it was learned.

South Korean Ambassador to Paris Yun Sok-hon said here Thursday that a French senator and a high ranking government official visited Seoul and Pyongyang respectively in 1982 and 1983 to mediate the conflict between the two Koreas. No progress was made, however, because the North did not show any desire for easing tension and resuming inter-Korean dialogue with the South, Yun said.

In connection with the projected recognition of North Korea by the French Government, Yun said: "The issue was raised at the early stage of the socialist government, but now the French Government well understands that the Korean question is not that simple to deal with."

"I understand that they (the French Government) don't want to establish relationships with North Korea at the cost of their current friendly relations with South Korea," he said.

He also said French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy will visit Seoul in the latter half of this year. A detailed itinerary for the visit has not been finalized, he added. Yun is now here to attend an annual conference of Korea's overseas diplomatic mission chiefs.

CHIN DISCUSSES N-S TALKS WITH SINGAPORE'S LEE

SK220011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Singapore (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister Lee Kwan Yew of Singapore Tuesday expressed his support for South Korea's stand which calls for direct talks between South and North Korea for the reunification of the Korean peninsula, South Korean Ambassador to Singapore Kim Kyong-chol said.

During a meeting with South Korean Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, Lee said the North Korea's proposal for the so-called tripartite talks among the two Koreas and the United States lacks sincerity, according to Amb. Kim who attended the prime ministers' meeting.

Chin arrived here Monday for a stopover on his way to Brunei where he will attend the sultanate's ceremony of independence from Britain Thursday as a special envoy of President Chon Tu-hwan.

During the 30-minute meeting, the two prime ministers agreed to step up bilateral cooperation in various fields. Expressing a hope to visit Korea in the near future, Lee asked Chin to promote bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic field.

Chin extended gratitude to Lee for Singapore's support of South Korea in international forums including the United Nations in the wake of the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines plane and North Korea's bomb attack in Rangoon last year. The Korean prime minister told Lee that North Korean overtures for three-way talks are a "disguised peace offensive" aimed at concluding a direct agreement with the United States. Lee said he fully understands the agony that the south Korean people suffered from the two tragic incidents last year and feels indignation over the communists' acts.

The Lee Chin meeting originally was scheduled after Brunei's independence ceremony Thursday but was held on Tuesday at the request of Singapore.

Chin will leave for Brunei Wednesday morning.

CUBA INVITES ROK TO PRE-OLYMPIC BASKETBALL MEET

SK221138 Seoul YONHAP in English 1039 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 22 (YONHAP) -- Cuba has formally assured South Korea that it would guarantee the entry of a South Korean national team to participate in a pre-Olympic women's basketball tournament to be held in the communist country. The Cuban Basketball Association, in a cable to its Korean counterpart, welcomed Korean participation in the pre-Olympic meet scheduled for May 5-16 in Havana, and asked to inform it early of the list of members of the Korean squad, the Korean association said Wednesday.

In the absence of diplomatic relations between Havana and Seoul, the Korean Basketball Association had so far made indirect contacts with the Cubans through the International Amateur Basketball Association (FIBA).

However, the Cuban association recently sent the cable directly to the Korean association, a move basketball officials here view as the beginning of a direct dialogue in sports between the two countries. Since last year, South Korea has requested through FIBA the admission into Cuba of the Korean basketball team to take part in the coming pre-Olympic event. It got the green light in Munich, West Germany, early this month, when Cho Tong-chaee, a senior Korean basketball official, was given a verbal pledge from the chief Cuban delegate that Korean athletes, officials and reporters, regardless of number, will be allowed to come to Havana. Cho and the Cuban delegate were attending a FIBA board meeting in the German city on Feb 6.

It would mark the first South Korean sport contingent ever to set foot on Cuba, although Cubans and South Koreans have vied on numerous occasions in the sports arena held in third countries. The Koreans will receive their visas to Cuba at the Cuban Embassy in Tokyo.

Nineteen nations will compete in the May Havana meet in their bid to secure one of the four slots in store for the Los Angeles Olympics Women's Basketball Tournament, in which the United States, the Soviet Union and four other countries have already qualified. Korea, the fourth-place finisher in last year's World Women's Championship in Brazil, is favored to obtain one of the fourth berths at stake.

SOCCER ASSOCIATION INVITED TO MEETING IN CHINA

SK221018 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] A delegation of our country's soccer association will set foot on the land of Red China, following the tennis team.

The Korean Soccer Association announced that it officially accepted today via the Asian Football Council [AFC] an official invitation from the Red Chinese side to the 11th AFC General Assembly to be held at Guangzhou in Guangdong Province 8-9 April. The invitation, sent in the name of (Yi Paemyong), chairman of the Red Chinese soccer association, disclosed each standing committee of the AFC will be in session for 2 days from 8 to 9 April and the general assembly will be held on 11 April.

Accordingly, the soccer association sent today to the Red Chinese side via the AFC the list of the 4-man delegation with Chairman Choe Sun-yong as its head and Sin Chung-sik and Yim Chi-hwan, members of a board of directors, and Choe Un-taek, a member of the technical subcommittee of the AFC, as its members.

JAPAN TO ASK FOR CHINESE HELP FOR FAMILY REUNION

SK230220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 22 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government intends to ask China to allow Korean residents in China to visit their homeland and meet their separated family members in South Korea, diplomatic sources at the Japanese Foreign Affairs Ministry said Wednesday. The late former Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok requested last year that Japan act as a go-between in a bid to realize the reunion of dispersed families living in China and South Korea, the sources disclosed. Yi was killed in the North Korean bomb blast, which killed four Burmese and 16 other South Koreans, in the Burmese capital of Rangoon Oct 9.

When Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Shintaro Abe and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visit China in late March, Abe will ask Chinese officials to help reunite the dispersed families, the sources said.

There should be no problem in talks with China over the family reunion issue because "China has taken a positive attitude toward humanitarian issues," like the reunion of separated families, the sources added.

HOLE IN JAPANESE EMBASSY LINKED TO ISLAND DISPUTE

SK180354 Seoul YONHAP in English 0341 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 18 (YONHAP) -- A tiny hole was found in a Japanese Embassy building window Friday afternoon, which police suspect to have been made from a stone throw. Embassy employees found the hole measuring 0.7 centimeters in diameter in a fifth floor window at 5 p.m. (0800 GMT) Friday, police said. They said the hole was made in the outer glass of the storm window and two small stones were found on the grounds. It is the second hit on the Japanese Embassy window in a month. In late January, a similar hole believed to have been made from an air rifle shot was found in another Japanese Embassy window. Police are investigating a possible linkage between the two incidents.

Police said they believe someone had thrown a stone in protest to the recent remarks by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe on the disputed islet of Tokto off the east coast. Abe insisted at a session of the Diet (parliament) that the island is a Japanese territory last week.

PRESIDENT URGES MEASURES FOR ANTIFAVORITISM

SK220018 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that preventive steps should be taken to discourage politicians from influence-peddling and seeking favoritism. While receiving a policy briefing from Minister of State for Political Affairs Yi Tae-sop at Chongwadae, Chon directed his ministry to faithfully play the role of intermediate wicket for the promotion of cooperation between the government and political parties.

Underscoring the democratic political order, the chief executive said that the parliament should further strive to suggest policy alternatives directly related to the citizens' livelihood rather than those for demagogic purpose. Since the birth of the Fifth Republic, the past political pattern, characterized by the "black-and-white theory," "extreme confrontation," and "criticism for the sake of criticism," has gradually disappeared, he said. Then, he went on to say that clean and responsible politics based on dialog has begun to take root as a result of laborious efforts by politicians.

Chon also instructed Minister Yi to deal with various civil petitions and complaints presented to his office in the best interests of the citizens. He emphasized that all administrators should maintain the attitude of giving answers in a more active manner to lawmakers' questions during the parliamentary interpellation sessions.

Chon stressed that the government should fully utilize the interpellation session as a good chance for publicity to help all people have a correct understanding of overall state policy projects. He also said that all ranking government officials should maintain the firm determination to better serve the people in pursuing various state policies.

Later in the afternoon, President Chon received a policy briefing from Kim Yong-kyun, director of the Office of Legislation, in which he called for the steady revision of various unreasonable laws and decrees. Stressing the need to maintain the balance in corporal penalty and amercement in the punishment of offenders, Chon told the Office of Legislation to raise the amount of fines to a realistic level. He also said that all kinds of laws and decrees need to be rewritten in easy terms so that citizens can have a correct understanding of the laws. The office was also instructed to translate into Korean various trade-related laws of foreign countries so as to help the Korean businessmen.

DJP'S ATTITUDE TOWARD POLITICS QUESTIONED

SK220454 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Feb 84 p 3

[Article from the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] Ignoring people's speculation about who might be included in the expected lifting of the political ban which has been in force in Seoul, a meeting of the Standing Committee of the DJP Central Executive Committee, which was held on 21 February, unemotionally discussed government policies.

Despite the fact that there was much opportunity to discuss political issues because of a briefing by on the morning an official from the office of the Minister of State for Political Affairs on the plan of the office for the year, the meeting discussed only nonpolitical issues, such as the list of goods whose import will be liberalized, the bill on the letting of public-owned land, and the question of raising middle and high school tuitions.

Asked whether or not members of the standing committee of the party central executive committee are anxious about the issue on the lifting of the political ban and about whether or not they know its contents, party spokesman Kim Yong-tae said that the meeting did not discuss the issue.

Asked to comment on a news report that this is a move to revise the election law to the extent that those who leave a party 6 months before the election day may not run for the election. He said: I have nothing to say, because newspapers have carried serial articles on the election law based on their own interpretations after reporting that negotiations on the revision of the election law will be settled in July.

Commenting on the meeting's changing of a decision to announce the party's disapproval of a bill submitted by the Ministry of Education, on raising middle and high school tuition a party official concerned said that the party first intended not to announce this, because it feared that by so doing, it would create an impression that it was eager to win public favor before the election.

During the meeting, party Chairman Chong Nae-hyok and Wang Sang-un, chairman of the party Central Committee, left to participate in a ceremony held at the party training center to receive new trainees, and Chong Sok-mo, chairman of the party political review committee, and Ho Chong-il, chief secretary of the party president, left to participate in a briefing session for the government's plan for the year. As a result, the only persons remaining to take part in the meeting were the party secretary general, the party floor leader, the Minister of State for Political Affairs, and the party spokesman. The participants said that there was no discussion of political issues. This is making people wonder if the DJP is insensitive to politics.

DJP FLOOR LEADER OPPOSES LARGER CONSTITUENCIES

SK230340 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Feb 84 p 3

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] On 22 February, referring to negotiations on the election law DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said: We will begin with easy questions. Such as improving the ballot-counting witness system and increasing the number of joint election speeches. Referring to the question of increasing constituencies, he said: It is not desirable to increase constituencies on the grounds that the number of those who want to carry out political activities has increased.

Floor leader Yi said: While eating supper with opposition party floor leaders on 21 February, I expressed concern over the press' hasty coverage of the question of increasing constituencies and of a move to control independent candidates. I agreed with them to extensively canvass opinions in this regard from the three parties and from the independent lawmakers fraternity group at the upcoming extraordinary National Assembly session.

Referring to the possibility of the emergence of a new party following the expected lifting of the political ban, floor leader Yi said: People say that a party will emerge just for the purpose of adopting candidates. How much confidence will this party, which will be formed only for the sake of posts, win from the people?

It has been known that, at a meeting of the floor leaders of three parties on the evening of 21 February, DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki and KNP floor leader Kim Chong-ha gained nothing in their attempt to know, through floor leader Yi, the time and scope of the expected lifting of the political ban.

DKP RENEWS ASPIRATIONS FOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

SK220131 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Feb 84 p 2

[From the column "Stroll on Political Avenue"]

[Text] Setting the goal on political development at the 121st Extraordinary National Assembly Session, the DKP plans to emphasize the party's aspirations for such a goal through President Yu Chi-song's speech and in the course of interpellation. Political development has been the DKP's principal task since its inauguration.

On 20 February, Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki said: I think the people are not yet convinced of what direction our party is moving. By intensely dealing with systems currently in force, such as election laws, in the upcoming house session, we will once again make clear our party's standing and will with regard to a peaceful change of governments.

Saying that the issues concerning the practice of the self-government system, bills calling for an amendment in the basic press laws, and bills purporting a revision in election laws are the jamor agenda items to be dealt with in the extraordinary house session, Yim added: Only in the case of the issue of revising election laws, our party has decided to seek practical advantage through behind-the-scene negotiations.

DKP RENEWS WILL TO ACCEPT REINSTATED POLITICIANS

SK220037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), yesterday reiterated his party's intention to recruit reinstated former politicians. Meeting with reporters upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport from an overseas trip, Yu made clear that the DKP would welcome the former politicians "at any time." "We will invite as many as possible to join our party," he said.

The DKP leader predicted the lifting of the political ban on 301 former politicians and public figures while he was in London on the first leg of a tour of five countries earlier this month. He returned to Seoul two days in advance of his original schedule. Expressing his hope that the DKP will increase its strength by enlisting the reinstated politicians, Yu said his party will try to admit them "on an individual basis and without any preconditions."

Some prominent figures are said to have presented a list of political demands to be met as a prerequisite to their joining the DKP once they regain their political freedom. The demands include their nomination as DKP candidates in the next parliamentary elections. Yu reiterated his party's call for the removal of the political restriction on all 301 persons. The government dropped 250 individuals from its blacklist last Feb 25.

KNP PRESIDENT ON RECEIVING REINSTATED POLITICIANS

SK211250 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Feb 84 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] In connection with the parties position to receive reinstated politicians, the meeting of key-post holders of the KNP on 21 February reconfirmed the principle of "entering the party first and treatment next" after discussing the issue of lifting the political ban and the measures for an extraordinary session of the National Assembly.

Prior to the meeting, the party president Kim Chong-Chol said that "the KNP is not a party which carries out its tasks by directing its attention only to those under the political ban. All works should be carried out in accordance with democratic principle. We cannot think of a new management of the party because of the specific persons. Thus, he rejected the rumor in circulation about honorable treatment of a leading figure from the former ruling camp.

The party president Kim also said: The KNP's door is always open to everyone. We are willing to receive anyone. We are even ready to amend the party's Constitution for cordial reception. However, it is not right to guarantee a certain position in advance for a specific person even by abandoning the party's sovereignty.

In the meantime, some party officials expressed their views that "adhering to the principle is good. But the leading politicians will not join our party unless political positions are practically guaranteed."

EFFORTS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT URGED

Chon Comments

SK230049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized yesterday that the nation should step up efforts to develop up-to-date technological know-how, including that for semi-conductors and genetic engineering, by fully utilizing the brilliance of the Korean people. He said Korea's development of large-capacity memory chips following the United States and Japan is an achievement for which the nation can take pride.

Presiding over a technology promotion conference held at Chongwadae, Chon compared the current international competition to a war. "If we utilize our excellent manpower effectively, it will not be impossible for us to become a technologically advanced country."

"Since manpower development is the key to the promotion of science and technology, not only the government but industrial firms should have particular concern on the procurement of a competent work force," he said.

The president, pointing out that the nation falls behind advanced countries in terms of manpower and investment facilities, suggested that companies should improve the exchange of information and maintain close cooperation for technological development.

Citing technology development consultation conferences organized by shipbuilding, precision and chemical industries as an example, the president advised other industries to follow suit for active technology development.

He said the textile industry which spearheaded the economic growth in the 1970s is now generally regarded as a waning business although its annual exports amount to an average \$6 billion. "If the industry tries to produce good-quality products with high added value, it will have another heyday in the future."

During the conference, the president presented medals to 12 persons who have made meritorious contributions to the development of semiconductors and other products.

More Investment Planned

SK230042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] The nation's private enterprises will invest over 500 billion won (approximately \$600 million) in technology development this year, equivalent to 1.4 percent of their estimated total sales. Technology to produce 256K D-RAM (Kilobit Dynamic Random Access Memory) semiconductor chips will be developed. Two kinds of new cars to be exported to foreign countries will also be produced this year.

The nation's private industrial sector will spend over 1 trillion won (approximately \$1.2 billion) over the next four years to establish computer networks and software programs in the information industry. Bioengineering industries will also be fostered so that their products will share 5 percent of the world market in five years.

Representatives of major private industrial fields reported these to President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday in this year's first technology promotion conference. Ho Sin-ku, president of the Korea Industrial Research Institutes, reported that private business will increase investment in technology development to a level equivalent to 1.4 percent of their sales this year compared to last year's 1.05 percent. More than 15,000 persons will work in research fields and private businesses this year, an increase of about 20 percent over last year, Ho said. Ho made the report as a representative of the nation's private industries. Ho also said large enterprises will strengthen cooperation with their affiliated firms in technology promotions.

Representatives of nine major industrial fields also reported major plans for this year to the president. Kang Chin-ku, chairman of the Korea Electronic Industries Association, said Korea will be equipped to massproduce 64 K D-RAM semiconductor chips this year. Kang said emphasis will also be given to developing technology to produce 256 K D-RAM. Electronics industries in Korea, Kang said, will also produce small-sized video tape recorders with built-in cameras and 32-bit computers. High capacity fiber optics communication facilities will also be developed.

Yun Chon-mo, chairman of the Korea Auto Industries Cooperation Association, said that the nation's auto industries will produce two new cars, called X-car and T-car, this year. The cars will be exported to the United States and other nations.

Bioengineering industries will spend 500 billion won over the next five years to catch up with advanced nations, Ku Cha-hak, vice president of the Korean Life Science Research Society, reported. In five years, according to Ku, the share of products made by Korean biotechnology businesses will increase to 5 percent in the world market. Included in the products would be various forms of interferon and other genetic synthesizing.

The precision chemistry industry will spend 9.5 billion won this year to develop technology for the production of artificial blood. New materials such as new ceramics and engineering plastic will also be developed. In the conference, President Chon awarded citations to 12 persons for their contribution to technology development.

GOVERNMENT TO RENEW FIREARMS LICENSES

SK180019 Seoul YONHAP in English 0009 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul Metropolitan Police will renew licenses for privately-owned air rifles and other hunting guns for six months beginning February 26, a police spokesman said Friday. Old licenses will be replaced with new ones when gun owners bring their rifles to the police station in their district, the spokesman said.

The renewal of gun licenses is aimed at discovering firearms possessed by private citizens and not registered with the police authorities, and those guns remodelled illegally. The police will withdraw licenses for such weapons. In Seoul, some 28,000 air rifles and other hunting guns are licensed, the spokesman said. Hunters can keep air rifles in their own custody, but other types of hunting guns must be kept in police stations when they are not in use.

The law stipulates that licenses for rifles must be renewed every five years; the regulation, however, has not been strictly enforced. Illegal remodelling of air rifles is reportedly increasing recently, the spokesman said.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS -- Seoul, Feb. 13 (YONHAP) -- The government Monday summoned 12 diplomats stations to serve at the Foreign Ministry. A list of their names and their former posts follows: Chon Ki-il, counselor at the embassy in Spain; Choe Song-hong, counselor, United Arab Emirates; Kim Yong-sun, Consul, Cairo; Yang Tong-chil, counselor, France; Pyon Chong-kyu, first secretary embassy, in the United States; Choe Yok first secretary, Belgium; Kang Kun-taek, first secretary, Britain; Yi Kang-ung, first secretary, Britain; Kwong Chong-nak, first secretary, Nigeria; Pak Ik, counsel, Niigata, Japan; Pak Kyong-tae, first secretary, Indonesia; and Chon Sin-han, consul in Bonn. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0310 GMT 13 Feb 84 SK]

OIL REFINERIES -- Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has instructed five major domestic oil refineries to work for the early delivery of Middle East crude oil as a precautionary step to avert a possible interruption an escalation of the Iran-Iraq war may cause to the nation's oil supply. Energy and Resource Minister Choe Tong-kyu Saturday convened a meeting of leaders from the country's oil refineries, Yukong Ltd., Honam Oil Refinery Co., Kyongin Energy Co., Ssangyong Oil Refining Co. and Kukdong Oil Co., and issued the instruction for early delivery out of fear a possible blockade of the Strait of Hormuz resulting from the war. Sixty-five percent of the oil sold in the world passes through the strait. The leaders of the five companies told Choe that the Iraq-Iran war is not as grave as press reports indicate and that oil spot markets are in stable condition. In light of the precarious situation, the Korean Government has reduced Korea's dependence upon Persian Gulf oil from 74 percent to 68 percent and is pushing ahead with the further diversification of its oil sources. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 6 Feb 84 SK]

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN ARRIVES IN RANGOON FOR VISIT

Received by U Chit Hlaing

BK221409 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] PRC State Council member and minister for foreign affairs, Mr Wu Xueqian, and his party arrived in Rangoon by air this afternoon for a good-will visit to Burma at the invitation of the minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, U Chit Hlaing. PRC State Councillor and Foreign Minister Mr Xu Xueqian and party were welcomed at Rangoon Aripport by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Minister U Hla Shwe, responsible officials, PRC Ambassador to Burma Mr Huang Mingda, and staff members of the PRC Embassy.

The PRC state councillor and foreign minister was accompanied by Mr Zhang Dewei, deputy director general of the Asian Affairs Division, and four other members of the delegation. The visiting foreign minister and his party, in the company of the PRC ambassador to Burma, visited the Foreign Ministry annex at 1600 today, paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, and held talks on matters of mutual interest.

This evening, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing held a banquet in honor of the visiting foreign minister and his delegation at the Shwewa room of Karaweik Hall. The two foreign ministers delivered speeches at the banquet.

Sees President San Yu

BK230725 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma received the PRC State Council member and minister for foreign affairs, Mr Wu Xueqian, this morning at 0930 at the office of the President on Windemere Road. Present on the occasion with President U San Yu were State Council Secretary U Aye Ko; State Council Member U Sein Lwin; Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing; Director General Colonel Aung Myint Baw of the Office of the President; and Director General U Thein Aung of the Foreign Ministry.

The visiting foreign minister was accompanied by Mr Huang Mingda, the PRC ambassador to Burma, Mr Zhang Dewei, deputy director general of the Asian Affairs Division, and two other members of the delegation.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS, KAREN REBELS INCREASE ATTACKS

Troops Surround Karen Base

BK170910 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 FEB 84 p 1

[Text] Burmese troops closed in on another Karen stronghold yesterday in a relentless move to crush the rebels which have been resisting the central Burmese Government for over 30 years. An estimated 300 Burmese troops are reported to have surrounded a Karen base in Mae Poh village opposite Thailand's Tha Song District, ready for yet another offensive against the rebels. The Burmese troopers armed with sophisticated weapons have been spotted digging trenches and bunkers near the bank of the Moei River which separates Thailand and Burma at that point.

Thai troops and rangres in the border area have been placed on alert to be ready when the new battle erupts, Thai sources said. Two major Karen bases have already fallen to the Burmese troops which began their present campaign, described as the biggest ever, over the New Year period.

The market and smuggling centre of Mae Taw Wah fell on January 26 after six days of heavy fighting while Klerdy, a key military base, was overrun last Tuesday.

Meanwhile a 48-truck Burmese convoy has arrived in Myawadi town opposite Mae Sot with fresh troops and weapons to reinforce those now fighting Karen rebels opposite Tak Province, field sources reported. The convoy of Burmese reinforcements, made up of military trucks and buses, headed by the Deputy Commander of the 91st Battalion, travelled from Kawkareik township to Myawadi township. The convoy, apart from carrying military personnel and ammunition, also carried food supplies.

400 Troops 'Trapped'

BK190233 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) troops who abandoned their Mae Taw Weh base last month have turned the tables and trapped about 400 Burmese soldiers inside the base in a tight siege, an informed Karen rebel source told the BANGKOK POST last night. Karen soldiers stopped one attempt by the Burmese to break out of the camp by blowing up trucks trying to run a gauntlet to the outside. But the source said the besieged Burmese troops had an abundant supply of food, left behind by escaping Karen civilians and rebels in the strategically important base, and might be able to survive "for a couple of months." The Burmese reportedly are unable to leave the base because of rebel harassment.

Mae Taw Mah was overrun by the Burmese last month following heavy artillery and mortar bombardment. Then, according to the latest account, the Karen moved back close, encircled the base and tightened the siege. On February 10, a number of Burmese troops tried to break out of Mae Taw Wah in five pickup trucks laden with rice. The small Burmese convoy was ambushed by Karen rebels outside the base. All the trucks were set ablaze and several Burmese soldiers were killed, said the source. The source said the only escape route for the Burmese was by fording the Moei River to Thailand.

The source disclosed that following the fall of Mae Taw Wah garrison and in the face of growing Burmese military pressure on the other rebel bases, General Bo Mya, president of the Karen National Union, had ordered his forces to take to the bush and adopt guerrilla tactics. The source said that two commando units each numbering about 300 and commanded by "Major Johny and Major Tutu," had been formed. They were already operating behind Burmese lines from Mae Taw Wah down to Maw Po Kay, another major Karen base, which is expected to be Rangoon's next target for attack. He claimed that the commando units had captured "more than 10" Burmese troops recently and released them after disarming them. He said that in the future captured Burmese soldiers would be detained and then handed over to International Red Cross officials. The source denied that Karen troops had started abandoning Maw Po Kay, but had simply moved out a short-wave radio station and other valuable equipment.

Colonel Saw Gladstone, leader of the KNLA troops, told the POST that he believed Rangoon forces would attack Maw Po Kay soon. But he said that his troops would put up a fierce resistance. Two battalions of Burmese troops are currently positioned at Nawatya mountain of the Dawna range, about 14 kilometres from Maw Po Kay. Their main responsibility is to secure supply routes. Two other battalions are based at the foot of the mountain, about eight kilometres from the base. A further six Burmese battalions are currently deployed at Tiangkong town, 25 kilometres south of Maw Po Kay.

The rebel source also denied that the Karen base at Klerdey had been overrun by Rangoon forces as earlier reported. He said that only the market had been set ablaze after it was hit by incendiary shells last Sunday.

Rebel Base Shelled

BK220159 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Feb 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Tha Song Yang, Tak -- Burmese Government forces yesterday continued to shell Karen rebel positions near the Thai border as they closed in on the stronghold at Maw Po Kay opposite this border district, informed sources here said yesterday. The sources said the Burmese began firing 105-mm and 120-mm artillery and mortar shells into the outskirts of Maw Po Kay early yesterday morning.

"They shelled the areas and then their ground troops advanced slowly toward the base. They repeated the same pattern again and again," one of the sources said. They added that the Burmese would probably reach the main compound of Maw Po Kay either today or tomorrow. Maw Po Kay is one of the most important strongholds of the Karen National Union (KNU), and is located about 500 meters from the Moei River, which separates Thailand and Burma.

The Burmese advance on Maw Po Kay, according to the sources, would become more difficult because they will have to fight from the plain. "They cannot have advantageous positions up on the mountains as they did when they attacked Mae Taw Wah," one of the sources said, referring to an attack on that strategic Karen stronghold last month.

Karen Leader 'Ready for Peace'

BK200118 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Tha Song Yang, Tak -- As Karen rebels beefed up their forces in preparation to defend their Maw Po Kay stronghold, opposite this border district, a Karen leader said yesterday that the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) is ready for peace talks with the Burmese Government if it is based on the principle of self-determination and national equality for all ethnic minorities in the country.

Commander of Maw Po Kay Base, Col M. Mayung, told THE NATION that the Burmese troops, estimated at about 1,000 strong, had set up camps at De Loo La and Hawgay Kho, about 14 kms from his camp. The commander said in an interview at the Karen stronghold that the KNLA leaders are willing to have truce talks with the Burmese Government if Rangoon is really sincere to solve nationality problems and suggested that the venue of such talks should be in a foreign country.

"We want to seek Karen human rights recognized. We simply want justice," he declared, adding: "We have been fighting for the past 35 years."

Col Mayung also said that the Burmese forces dared not launch an all-out attack on Maw Po Kay even though they had been stationed along Nawatya Mountain of the Dawna Range, about 6,000-foot high, for about a month now. "The enemies are waiting for reinforcements and more food supplies from the other side of the mountain. In fact, the Burmese field commanders have been ordered to attack, but they cannot," he said, adding that the Burmese troops did not have enough food and lacked "carriers" to transport food supply from food stations to their positions. He said the Burmese troops from two light infantry battalions, the First and Tenth Battalions, are now at the Dawna Range. "They advanced about one km towards our position a day ago," he said, adding another 190 Burmese troops had joined the two battalions a few days ago.

He declared: "We will try our best to encounter every attack."

About 1,000 Karen civilians had already been evacuated from the Karen base to the Thai side. Only Karen troops remain dug in to protect this crucial stronghold. "This is an important camp. It is our economic base. The Burmese know we have timber here," Col Mayung said. He predicted that the fighting for Maw Po Kay would be fierce. "There would be more shellings about three to four times more than elsewhere because the Burmese Government had added several big guns to strengthen their forces over the past two years," he said. Col Mayung also said that the purpose of the abduction of a French couple was to show that the Karen revolution was still going on and also to demonstrate that the Burmese Government could not protect foreigners and their own people.

He said: "We are not terrorists because we have aims and policy."

The commander said the Karen rebels' aim is to achieve a state with the right of self-determination and equality among various nationalities in the country. Col Mayung said the Karen people had proven that they can live on their own feet. He was also disappointed with the arrival of the latest amount of aid from Japan and other foreign countries in Burma because, he charged, the Burmese Government was channelling the money and used it to kill the Karen people.

On Feb 16, he said, the KNLA had attacked Bilin Town about 70 kms from Rangoon, setting ablaze a police station and about 150 houses.

Rebels Seek Middle East Aid

BK180438 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Feb 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Mae Sot, Tak -- Karen rebels have sent two delegations to seek military support from Middle East countries while a group of Karen Muslims has been fighting Burmese Government troops, a source close to the Karen rebel movement said yesterday. The source quoted Gen Gladstone, a leader of Karen rebels fighting to claim independence from the Burmese Government, as saying that there were some Russian, Cuban and Vietnamese advisers in Rangoon but "they were not in the battlefield."

The latest move taken by the Karen rebels has been diplomatic manoeuvre. Their leaders have so far approached several countries for any possible recognition for their movements as an independent state. "The most formidable development of the Karen forces is the involvement of the Karen Muslims in the ongoing battle against the Burmese forces. There are about 80 armed Karen Muslim fighters now," said the source.

If the Karen rebels get any substantial assistance from the Muslim brotherhood, the Burmese will be in trouble, the source said.

The Russian advisers have been active in providing assistance to the Burmese Government which probably needs extra help, the source said, adding that the attack on Mae Taw Wah was different from the past onslaughts because the Burmese troops have encircled the Karen rebel stronghold.

SRV ATTACK ON KHMER REFUGEE CAMP REPORTED

BK230920 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Ta Phraya, Prachin Buri -- Intense battles took place 20 kilometres north of here this morning when Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops launched a big attack on a Son Sann's Khmer Serei base, threatening the major coalition government's stronghold at Ampil. Fierce fighting began at dawn yesterday when a large number of combined Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces poured into the area adjoining the Ampil camp opposite Thailand's Ban Sa Ngae. Sporadic resistance was reported at Khmer Serei bases around the Ampil camp for half a day before a big battle developed at about 3 p.m., field sources said.

It was a most violent attack, said one television reporter who left the camp to arrive in Ta Phraya town last night, describing the battle he had witnessed hours earlier. "Vietnamese shells seemed to be landing anywhere near the main camp," he told the WORLD. The television newsman said that he left Ampil shortly before 5 p.m. yesterday. The Ampil encampment is inside Kampuchea, opposite Thailand's Ban Sa Ngae and about 20 kilometres north of Ta Phraya District. It is considered to be one of the largest Kampuchean coalition government communities, with more than 40,000 residents. The camp has a military training range, markets, schools, hospitals and other facilities for Khmer villagers and troops there, the source said.

Contacted last night and this morning, villagers in Ta Phraya said they could hear the sound of gunfire very clearly. Heavy casualties on both sides were expected as the battle continued until late this morning.

The attacking forces were said to be from the Vietnamese Fifth Division which had moved out of Sisophon early this month. While the Vietnamese were launching their offensive, the Supreme Command Headquarter's Information Centre disclosed at a press conference this morning that Vietnam had moved more troops closer to the Thai border in Pong Nam Ron in Chanthaburi.

He said that the Vietnamese had strengthened their forces in the area, apparently in preparation for their next suppression of resistance forces. The Vietnamese, he added, had also set up patrol units of between 10 and 20 men to locate the bases of the resistance forces.

SRV REPORTED TO SUFFER TACTICAL SETBACKS

BK230135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Kampuchean resistance fighters have dealt severe tactical setbacks to Vietnam's occupation army, forcing it off the country's major supply highway and freeing half of a 5,000-person slave labour force, senior Thai officers said yesterday.

Recent military successes by the Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas have forced Vietnam to avoid strategic Highway No. 5, previously the major route for supplies bound for bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border, First Army Division Deputy Commander Col San Siphon said.

He told the BANGKOK POST that the Vietnamese were now employing back routes more than ever in transporting military supplies from Kompong Som port to their border bases.

First Army Division Commander Maj-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit disclosed that nearly half of about 5,000 Kampucheans forced to work on a road leading to a key guerrilla base have been freed by resistance forces.

He told reporters at his Eastern Force Command in Prachin Buri's Watthana Nakhon District yesterday that resistance leaders sent guerrillas to the labour camp earlier this month and convinced about 2,000 of the Kampuchean civilians to escape.

Col San said Vietnam had suffered great losses as the DK fighters stepped up attacks on the Vietnamese, particularly along Highway No. 5 in recent months.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila commented at Don Muang Airport before leaving for Brunei yesterday that the situation indicated the growing strength of the DK forces. "Vietnam should now reconsider a call for the withdrawal of its occupying troops from Kampuchea," he said. Among the victories claimed by the DK are the temporary occupation of northwest Kampuchea's two largest cities of Battambang and Siem Reap within the past several weeks.

Maj-Gen Phichit said the Vietnamese brought about 5,000 slave labourers to the border area in January to build a road leading to the Khmer Rouge stronghold of Phnom Malai. The Khmer Rouge liberation of the workers disrupted a Hanoi plan to build a road capable of handling tanks and heavy equipment to Phnom Malai, southeast of Aranyaprathet.

Maj-Gen Phichit said a number of the escaping labourers were injured or killed while attempting to cross a Vietnamese minefield. He said intelligence reports indicated the workers were unpaid and were forced to find their own food in the dangerous border area. The slave labour operation near the Thai-Kampuchean border was part of an overall Vietnamese plan to remove Kampucheans from the major towns and cities in order to allow ethnic Vietnamese to take over commercial life in the occupied country, Maj-Gen Phichit said.

He also said he expected Vietnam would soon retaliate against the resistance, possibly with the aid of chemical weapons, in an attempt to save face.

He claimed that the Heng Samrin regime was becoming increasingly unpopular among the Kampuchean people and civil servants who resented the way their administration and country were controlled by Vietnamese advisers.

MORE SRV FORCES REPORTEDLY MOVE INTO THMAR PUOK

BK230149 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] As Deputy First Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit reported a beef-up of Vietnamese forces at a military base near the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said last night that Vietnamese forces might be making preparations to use helicopter gunships to attack Khmer resistance forces for the first time.

Lt Gen Phichit told a new conference at a military garrison in Watthana Nakhon District of Prachin Buri Province that Vietnam recently moved infantry troops, artillery forces, tanks and armoured personnel carriers into Thamar Puok District opposite this border province to reinforce their forward military post there. He said the beef-up indicated that the Vietnamese dry-season offensive might be imminent. The reinforcements belong to elements of the Vietnamese fifth division, according to Lt Gen Phichit.

He also reported that the Heng Samrin government early last month sought to increase tax to fund defence projects, which include a plan to expand its troops to 180,000 men. The request was made during a meeting of the national general assembly of the Vietnamese-backed regime, according to the senior Army official.

He also said that Vietnamese forces early this month forced about 5,000 Kampuchean villagers to go to Mongkolborei District of Battambang to repair a strategic road from Nam Sap Village to Ta Ngok hill. The resistance force of Khmer Rouge Leader Khieu Samphan later attacked the town to win the loyalty of the Kampuchean people.

SPK MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 1ST INDOCHINESE SUMMIT

BK230639 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 23 Feb 84

["The Vientiane Summit Marks a New Development of the Indochinese Revolution"--SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Feb (SPK) -- A year ago on 23 February 1983, the first summit conference of the Indochinese countries was solemnly held in Vientiane. Since it was an important political event, this conference reflects a growing deepening of the solidarity and multiform cooperation among the three countries in socialist construction and national defense. It has also been proof of the tireless efforts of the Indochinese countries for the maintenance of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

In the implementation of the joint statements of this forum, the three Indochinese countries over the past year have not spared any effort to make their cooperation fruitful in all fields -- political, economic, cultural, technical-scientific... And also in this respect, numerous measures have been taken during a series of tripartite meetings, including the seventh and eighth foreign ministers conferences, the first conference of the planning chiefs, the second conference of the propaganda and education commission chairmen, the second conference of the bank directors general, and the sixth conference of the national Mekong committees.

Thanks to their close cooperation, the three Indochinese countries, particularly Kampuchea, have scored satisfactory successes. The flawless proceeding of the festivals organized throughout the country in honor of the 5th National Day was a lively testimony to that.

Through their foreign policy of peace and friendship, the three Indochinese countries always wish to live on good terms with their neighbors and to settle all regional problems through negotiations. This policy responds to the aspirations for peace of the Indochinese peoples as well as the peoples of the ASEAN countries and other Southeast Asian countries.

As everybody knows, following the collapse of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles, hands in gloves with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, have continued to pursue their hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries. They provoked a large-scale war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, and they have used Thai territory as a sanctuary for the remnants of the Pol Pot army to block the resurrection of the Kampuchean people. However, over the past 5 years, the Kampuchean revolution in particular and the revolution of the three Indochinese countries in general, have not ceased to advance firmly while the hostile forces have experienced one failure after another.

The partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea shows that the Kampuchean revolution has stabilized, and the prestige of the PRK is soaring to new heights in the international arena with each passing day. No reactionary force can reverse the situation in Kampuchea. With the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Kampuchean people are determined to struggle against the common enemy, to unite as a single body, and to strengthen the special friendship and mutual assistance for more great successes in each country. The present situation demands that the three Indochinese countries further consolidate their solidarity and their all-round cooperation.

EDUCATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH SRV; MINISTER DEPARTS

BK210615 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1153 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 20 -- Kampuchea and Vietnam signed here today a protocol of educational cooperation for 1984. The protocol defines that Vietnam will help Kampuchea compile and publish teaching materials for different educational and vocational levels, and provide grants for Kampuchean students and research workers. The educational services of the two countries will exchange study tours and experiences.

Signatories were Education Minister Pen Navouth and Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of secondary vocational and higher education and head of a Vietnamese educational delegation on a visit to Kampuchea. The signing was witnessed by Chan Ven, secretary of the Council of State and president of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, and Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea.

The delegation left here today concluding its five-day visit. While here it was received by Chan Si, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Vietnamese delegation had talks with a Kampuchean educational delegation led by Pen Navouth. The guests also visited several educational and vocational institutions in Phnom Penh.

CEREMONY HELD TO RECEIVE GDR RADIO STUDIO

BK180306 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] On the evening of 16 February, at the technical department of the Kampuchean Radio-Television Commission, a ceremony was held to hand over a recording studio, a gift of GDR radio broadcasting to the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Men Saman, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Un Dara, director-general of Kampuchean Radio-Television; Comrade Prach Sun, deputy head of the party Central Committee's External Relations Department; and the comrades Vietnamese experts, the deputy director-general, and many other cadres and personnel of Kampuchean radio-television. Comrade Gunter Horn, GDR extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to Kampuchea, and German technicians were also present.

After the two sides signed the protocol handing over the recording studio, Comrade Gunter Horn stressed that this GDR gift in the form of equipment and materiel shows new sentiments in the strengthening of relations of solidarity and friendship between the parties, states, and peoples of our two countries, particularly the cooperation between GDR radio and the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio. The comrade also expressed firm belief that the equipment and this recording studio will certainly strengthen the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio, make it more active, and function even better in disseminating through the airwaves the truth about new events and great achievements in building a new Kampuchea towards socialism, which is our common goal to ensure peace and well-being of the Kampuchean people.

Replying, Comrade Un Dara expressed profound gratitude to the German party, state, and people, in particular to GDR radio broadcasting, which has always and sincerely assisted the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio.

The comrade also thanked German technicians for their spirit of solidarity and cooperation and for their assistance in assembling and setting up the recording studio enabling it to function well and with better quality which will increase the effectiveness of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio in its broadcasts. The comrade stressed that based on the proletarian internationalist stand, the cooperation and friendship between our two radios will certainly further expand and be strengthened to last forever.

Finally, the Comrade Men Saman and Comrade Gunter Horn proceeded to cut the inaugural ribbon of the recording studio signaling that it can now be used.

LEADERS THANK GDR OFFICIALS FOR GREETINGS

AU182031 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, thanked the leading representatives of the GDR for their greetings and congratulations on national day. The message to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, states:

We are certain that the outstanding successes that we have achieved in the past years in the consistent implementation of our treaty on friendship and cooperation will contribute to providing new impulses for the cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples and will give us optimism for the future.

Dear comrades, accept my best wishes for health and new great successes in fulfilling your noble tasks to the benefit of the GDR people as well as for preserving world peace.

CHAN SI ATTENDS MEETING ON CULTURAL TASKS

BK220518 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] The Ministry of Information and Culture opened a solemn meeting at the former Royal Palace on the morning of 20 February to sum up the results of its work during the past 5 years and chart targets for tasks to be fulfilled in the coming years. Attending, among others, were Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bireai and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chheng Phon, minister of information and culture; the leaders of various ministries and offices at the central level; and delegations of information and cultural services from the provinces and municipalities throughout the country.

Opening the meeting, Chheng Phon stressed that this meeting was a refresher course for exchanges of experience between the central and local levels, between the local and central levels, and among the local levels in the highest interest of contributing to the success of the efforts to build our national culture in the future along the lines set by the party.

On the same occasion, Comrade Chan Si expressed deep thanks and warm congratulations to the cadres, employees, workers, artists, and sportsmen for sparing no effort to carry out all tasks entrusted by the party and state. He went on to say that the cultural sector had the role of meeting the spiritual needs of the people and had to contribute to building the traditions and mores of hard work and perseverance.

At the same time, it also has the role of opposing a lifestyle of debauchery, oppression, and exploitation with the aim at instilling a new concept of the world, a new concept of man, and a new concept of life, thus contributing to heightening the sense of pure patriotism, proletarian internationalism, love for social truth and justice, and love for freedom, independence, peace, and socialism.

This meeting proceeded in a joyous atmosphere permeated with determination to further accelerate the information and cultural work according to the line of the party.

VODK REPORTS ON SRV WIDESPREAD USE OF POISON

In Kompong Cham

BK109554 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] On 5 February, the Vietnamese enemy put poison in foodstuffs sold at market-places in Chamka Leu District, Kompong Cham Province. Two of our people were killed and five others were seriously affected when they bought and consumed those foodstuffs.

Currently the Vietnamese are using poison to exterminate our people in an increasingly cruel and barbarous manner. Apart from scattering poison in water at reservoirs, streams, lakes, rivers, and wells, which are our people's water sources, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have also sent their agents to poison foodstuffs and vegetables sold in marketplaces. This is affecting our people every day. This crime of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors has greatly angered our people who are determined to heighten their vigilance not to indiscriminately use water and foodstuffs and to take measures to guard water sources and various foodstuffs sold in markets so that the Vietnamese agents cannot sneak in and poison and kill our people at will. More importantly, our people are determined to unite with our national army and guerrillas to chase the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are out of our Kampuchea to check and completely end this crime of using poison and other great crimes by the Vietnamese in Kampuchea.

In Kompong Speu

BK220512 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] On 13 February, the Vietnamese enemy poisoned O Da stream in an area west of (Yeay Am) village, Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, killing two inhabitants, strongly affecting six others, and killing three head of cattle.

In Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, as well as in other areas all over the country, the Vietnamese enemy has savagely used poison to kill our people. The Vietnamese enemy has savagely used poison to kill our people. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sprayed poison in streams, ponds, wells, villages, ricefields, and farmlands, repeatedly killing and strongly affecting our people. Concurrently, many head of our people's cattle were also killed. The fact that the Vietnamese enemy has savagely used poison against our people does not show its strength. On the contrary, it has shown that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are defeated and are in a complete impasse. They lack the forces to resist the attacks of our national army and guerrillas. They have used poison to continue to massacre our people and to commit genocide against our Kampuchean race. They have savagely intensified their use of poison against our people. Our people in Thpong District as well as our people throughout the country are very angry with the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Our people are determined to cooperate with our National Army and guerrillas to wage the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven from our Kampuchean territory.

VONADK, VODK REPORT ON BATTAMBANG BATTLE

VONADK: Airport Captured

BK230015 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2300 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Here is a report from various battlefields:

Battambang battlefield: Following our attack on the Battambang town and airport on 11 February, on the night of 15 February we launched another commando raid on Battambang airport. As a result of this attack.

1. We completely destroyed the airport command post;
2. We destroyed 3 oil depots at the airport with a total capacity of 300,000 litres, 3 airplanes, 2 Caterpillars, an antiaircraft gun, an antiaircraft ammunition depot, an air control radio set, a radar unit, 4 houses belonging to the enemy's commanders, and 25 houses belonging to defense and airport personnel;
3. We killed 18 enemy soldiers, including a number of commanders, and wounded 27 others;
4. We completely destroyed the Battambang airport. At present, the Vietnamese enemies cannot use this airport;
5. On 16 February, the Vietnamese enemies sent their forces from (?Dambon), (Bak Angrek), and Wat Rokar positions to defend this airport.

Kratie battlefield: On the night of 18 February, our commando units launched a 4-prong attack on the Sambo District seat. After 15 minutes of fightings we liberated and took control of this seat. As a result, we killed 25 enemy personnel, including a district expert and 2 battalion commanders, and wounded 28 others. The survivors fled into the river. We destroyed an ammunition depot, 2 rice warehouses, another warehouse, 10 trucks, 2 Honda motorcycles, an electric generator, 4 bicycles, 50 assorted weapons, a quantity of ammunition, a telephone set, and a quantity of war materiel. We seized 21 weapons -- 8 AK's, 6 AR-15's, a 60-mm mortar, an RPD, 2 pistols, and 3 B-40's -- a C-25 radio set, a map, and a quantity of war materiel. We liberated 11 inhabitants jailed by the Vietnamese enemies.

VODK Report

BK230208 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Here is a report on the second attack on Battambang airport: Following our attack on the Battambang town and airport on 11 February, on the night of 15 February we launched another commando raid on the Bek Chan Airport of Battambang town. As a result of this attack:

1. We completely destroyed the airport command post;
2. We destroyed 3 oil depots at the airport with a total capacity of 3 million [as heard] liters, 3 airplanes, an antiaircraft gun, an antiaircraft gun ammunition depot, an air control radio set, a radar unit, 4 houses belonging to the enemy's commanders, and 25 houses belonging to defense and airport personnel;
3. We killed 18 enemy soldiers, including a number of commanders, and wounded 27 others;
4. We completely destroyed the Battambang airport. At present, the Vietnamese enemies cannot use this airport.

COVERAGE, COMMENT ON LFNC COMMITTEE MEETING

Leaders Attend Opening

BK181035 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] The 1984 enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] was majestically opened in Vientiane on the morning of 18 February under the chairmanship of Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the SPC, and chairman of the LFNC Central Committee.

Honoring the opening ceremony with their presence were Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee, Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, national defense minister, and commander in chief of the LPA; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee, Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the SPC and of the LFNC Central Committee; Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC and vice chairman of the LFNC Central Committee; secretaries, members, and alternate members of the party Central Committee; ministers and vice ministers; members of the SPC and the LFNC Central Committee; representatives of mass organizations; 312 representatives of LFNC committees from all provinces throughout the country; Reverend Maha Bouakham Volaphet, president of the United Lao Buddhist Association and member of the LFNC Central Committee; and some senior Buddhist bonzes.

The opening ceremony began when the national anthem was played by a brass band.

Souphanouvong's Opening Speech

BK181125 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Speech by Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, chairman of the SPC and LFNC Central Committee, delivered at opening ceremony of 1984 enlarged meeting of the LFNC Central Committee held in Vientiane on 18 February -- recorded]

[Text] Revered senior Buddhist monks; respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; respected vice chairmen, members of the Standing Committee and members of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee; beloved representatives, comrades, and honored guests:

At the opening of the 1984 enlarged plenary meeting of the LFNC Central Committee, I am greatly honored and very elated to see that all members of the LFNC Central Committee, members of the provincial and district LFNC standing committees, including Buddhist monks and intellectuals, who represent the people of all strata and tribes, have made an active contribution to the mass movements by overcoming all difficulties and have brought with them to this meeting a sense of profound unity and the affection of our people of all tribes. [applause]

During this meeting, we will work together to study the political report, the plan of action, and the direction of tasks of the LFNC for 1984 and listen to a lecture by Comrade Kaysone Phomviha, secretary general of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the world situation and the situation in our country in the past year, the direction of important tasks which must be actively fulfilled by the people, the status and significant role of the front in the new period of the revolution, and the direction of the front's tasks for 1984. All this is aimed at appreciating the fundamental essence the fundamental essence of the resolution adopted at the fifth session of the third plenum of the party Central Committee. On behalf of the LFNC and in my own name, I sincerely hail all members of the LFNC Central Committee, Buddhist Monks, and intellectuals for your endeavor in striving untiringly to carry out the work of mobilizing, strengthening, and encouraging the people of all tribes and strata to unite as a strong force so that they can make active contributions to fulfilling their obligations to the party, state, and country, thereby brilliantly fulfilling the 1983 State Plan. Once again, I would like to convey the gratitude of this meeting to Comrade Secretary General and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomviha for honoring us by attending this meeting. [applause]

Beloved excellencies, comrades, and guests, this meeting is a significant political event because it is convened amid a joyous atmosphere as our entire party, army, and people are meticulously continuing the emulation campaign to implement the contents and spirit of the third party congress throughout the country and are actively studying the resolutions adopted at the fifth session of the third plenum of the party Central Committee. Moreover, our meeting is also opening at a time when our people of all tribes have scored numerous great victories in various fields in the implementation of the 1983 State Plan. For example, in the agricultural field we now become self-sufficient in foodstuffs, thus creating firm foundations for carrying out handicraft and light industry development and cultural, educational, and public health development and gradually improving the living conditions of the people. In addition, this meeting is also convening at a time when the world situation is becoming more tense, complicated and dangerous due to the warmongering and adventurous policy of the Reagan administration which is obdurately implementing an ultrareactionary global strategy by intensifying the arms race to bring mankind to the brink of the danger of nuclear war, committing provocative acts throughout the world, energetically executing the plan to deploy medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in certain Western European countries, and escalating collusion with the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces.

With a high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of all countries and true to its consistent policy of peace, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member countries have on several occasions proposed peace initiatives aimed at reducing international tension and avoiding the danger of a new nuclear war, as pointed out in Comrade Soviet Chairman Yuriy Andropov's 24 November 1983 communique.

Beloved excellencies and comrades, we are now greatly rejoicing over all the victories scored by our people during the past year under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of our party. With full attention, cooperation, and convenience provided by the administrations at all levels, the LFNC has persevered to overcome all difficulties and has made noble contributions to the movement to implement all policies, plans, and lines outlined by the party and state for each period. It has mobilized Buddhist bonzes and encouraged them to develop and enhance a sense of patriotism and affection toward the new socialist regime, to positively participate in the mass movement to defend the country and maintain public security, and to securely maintain social order.

It has also mobilized production movements to improve the material and cultural life of the people of all tribes, and has educated and persuaded the people of all tribes to pay agricultural tax and sell surplus rice to the state.

Beloved excellencies and comrades, this meeting will review all front activities and all weak and strong points of the front's work in the past year, and will outline the 1984 program of action for the LFNC. At the same time, the meeting will pay particular attention to the lecture which will be given by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane with a view to understanding the fundamental contents of the resolutions adopted at the fifth session of the third plenum of the party Central Committee. Therefore, I encourage all representatives to pay particular attention to this important lecture.

On this auspicious occasion, I once again call on all representatives to concentrate all efforts and wisdom to make this meeting a glorious success.

I now declare officially open the 1984 enlarged meeting of the LFNC Central Committee.

Souphanouvong's Report

BK210539 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 20 Feb 84

["Report" presented by Souphanouvong, member of party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of LFNC Central Committee, at opening ceremony of 1984 enlarged plenary meeting in Vientiane on 18 February--read by announcer]

[Text] Revered senior Buddhist monks; respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; respected and beloved members of the presidium of the meeting; beloved comrade representatives and honored guests:

On behalf of the LFNC Central Committee, I would like to present a report to this meeting for it to set up a basis for studying and assessing the work performance of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] in the past 1 year, especially for outlining the direction of the front's tasks for 1984, and to appreciate the resolutions adopted at the fifth session of the third plenum of the party Central Committee which are illuminating the path for our people to score yet greater victories in marching forward to triumphantly fulfilling the first 5-year state plan. The report is divided into two parts. The first part of the report deals with the assessment of the LFNC's 1983 world situation. [as heard] The second part deals with the direction of the front's 1984 tasks.

In 1984, we must continue the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the third party congress. This year is also the 4th year of the implementation of the First 5-Year State Plan. It is the year during which we must mobilize and encourage movements to score achievements to welcome the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDR and must persevere to translate into reality all goals outlined in the resolutions of the fifth session of the third plenum of the party Central Committee.

The LFNC Central Committee has outlined the direction of tasks and the plan of work for 1984 as follows:

To actively enhance the roles and obligations of the LFNC and the Tribes Committee in mobilizing the people of all strata and tribes to actively participate in agricultural production movements by developing and follow the life-style of collectivization, for example by setting up agricultural cooperatives; to extensively carry out intensive agriculture so as to score achievements on the agricultural production front, the forest conservation, and the afforestation; to educate and encourage the entire masses to maintain a sense of vigilance; to mobilize the people of all strata to participate in defending the country, especially by encouraging their relatives and children to serve in the active service; and to educate and mobilize the entire people to participate in restoring and developing cultural, educational, and public health movements at the grassroots level.

To fulfill the above-mentioned goals, the front committees at all levels must endeavor to implement the following detailed plan of work:

1. They must continue to strengthen the unity among the people of all strata and tribes and mobilize the people to further enhance their right to collective mastership and to participate in building and consolidating the system of proletarian dictatorship. They must continue close cooperation with all state organizations; actively contribute to enhancing the right to collective mastership of the laboring people; develop foundations for the socialist democracy; create conditions for the people to take part in managing the state, the economy, and society, build and consolidate the people's administrations at all levels; readjust the relations and cooperation among the front committees, mass organizations at all levels, and state organizations; and set up a clear-cut system of work regarding the scope, rights, duties, and actual work methods of the front and mass organizations.

2. They must continue mobilizing the people of all tribes to carry out a labor emulation campaign in production with a sense of thrift, to fulfill all obligations toward the country, to gradually improve their living conditions, and to effectively fulfill the state plan. All front committees and front members at all levels must strive to mobilize the people to carry out the tasks and to brilliantly fulfill the objectives of the 1984 state plan by actively participating in agricultural production movements aimed at creating a new step for fulfilling or overfulfilling targets in food production, especially on the plains where rice farming is a primary objective. They must continue promoting movements to build irrigation projects, to carry out intensive agriculture, and to engage in seasonal and second rice farmings. They must mobilize farmers to extensively set up agricultural cooperatives in mountainous regions where shifting cultivation is chiefly carried out. Efforts must be made to ensure that the total acreage of land for shifting cultivation does not exceed 270,000 hectares throughout the country. This kind of crop cultivation must be replaced by rotation crop cultivation, permanent crop cultivation, and terraced farming. At the same time, the people must be mobilized to adapt to the life-style of collectivization by, first of all, setting up united production boosting units and labor-exchange units. In any areas where favorable conditions prevail and preparations are well made, the people must be encouraged to shift from shifting crop cultivation to rice farming and to set up agricultural cooperatives.

The laboring people of all tribes must be mobilized to actively fulfill their obligations by correctly paying agricultural tax and selling rice to the state. Attention must be paid to assisting agricultural cooperative members, cadres, and state employees in developing the household economy in accordance with the state policy, particularly by growing vegetables on vacant lots, growing mulberry trees for raising silk worms, weaving silk and textile material, raising livestock, and breeding fish, and in enhancing and promoting handicraftmanship so as to improve the well-being of all families and to produce goods for society. At the same time, efforts must be made to encourage people to practice thrift in production and consumption, to deposit their saving in the state bank, to oppose any extravagant and abusive utilization of state property, collective equipments, and public utilities.

3. They must continue mobilizing the mass movement to carry out socialist transformation and socialist construction. The front committees and mass organizations at all levels must jointly mobilize the people to implement the party's and state's plans and policies. First of all, they must continue mobilizing the people of all tribes to take up collective livelihood, to participate in consolidating and developing agricultural cooperatives and to implement the policy of practicing and transforming private trading to benefit the consolidation and development the socialist economy. They must step up propaganda work to popularize the line and policies of the party and state and to encourage people to study socialism. They must mobilize farmers to join in the path of collectivization, persuade and convince private businessmen and traders to clearly understand and appreciate the policy of socialist transformation, promote their good points, and prevent any signs of discouragement among them by persuading them to engage in carrying out their livelihood by their own labor and to gradually abandon private trading business so as to turn to socialist production to increase the volume of social products.

4. They must step up the work of mobilizing the people of all tribes to carry out the tasks of defending the country and maintaining public security, vigorously step up activities to oppose the psychological warfare and general sabotage acts of the enemies in order to maintain the political security and social order; continuously encourage and set up the national defense and public security movements of the entire people to guarantee the social order and security; encourage the entire people to build various armed forces; publicize and propagandize duties of the rear line to serve the front line; join with the administrations and military units in educating and training youths to serve in the contingents of the army and to serve as police and guerrillas so as to defend the country; continue to mobilize the people to utmostly assist the fraternal soldiers in the training as well as in the fighting and to contribute to nourishing the material and spiritual life of the fraternal soldiers; jointly encourage the fraternal soldiers to establish close relations with the people and to help them make a living advise the people to appropriately implement the policy toward families of soldiers in particular to provide aid to families of those soldiers who face difficulties in their daily life; pay attention to families of those who perform their duties far away from home and of those combatants who have become disabled as well as of those who have sacrificed their lives for the nation; and educate and train the people of various tribes to understand, accept, and observe fine practices in order to help and encourage the Vietnamese volunteers performing international obligations in our country to maintain peace and tranquility so that they can fulfill their duties.

5. They must expand the people's movements in setting up new cultural establishments and new society; step up the ideological and cultural revolution; step up providing the training on patriotism and pure proletarian internationalism for the people; educate and train the people to maintain socialist ideals and virtues, revolutionary heroism in the production as well as in the fighting, and a spirit of socialist collective mastery. At the same time, the people must be mobilized to carry out struggle to do away with an aftereffect of the backward and reactionary ideological and cultural system and arts. They must be continuously encouraged to establish a pure and progressive way of living; maintain fine relations among men and gradually make new line of thinking, sentiment, and way of living to take a significant role in their daily life; and continue to create favorable conditions for the unified Buddhist organizations at all levels to normally carry out their functions.

6. Strengthen the solidarity and friendship between our people and the world people and positively contribute to the struggle for the defense of peace and security of mankind.

Pursuing the foreign line and policy of the party and state, the LFNC continuously upholds the banner of national independence and socialism, encourages the people to strive to fulfill the national and international obligations, further enhances the friendship relations, special combat alliance, and all-round cooperation with the VFF and the KUFNCD, maintains a close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and fronts of various fraternal countries whose relations have been existed, continues to support the movements of struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

In 1984, the front must be prepared to welcome a delegation of the Cuban front and that of the GDR front. Simultaneously, our front delegations will visit and attend meetings in foreign countries--Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Kampuchea. A delegation of monks' representatives will also be appointed to participate in a conference of Buddhist monks in Tokyo. On the other hand, the front will continue to implement cooperation agreements signed with various fraternal countries.

7. Continue to consolidate organizational system and change forms of activities appropriately in accordance with new circumstances, effectively combine work of the front and of various mass organizations with that of various state organizations, pay attention to effectively setting up fronts at the district and grass-roots levels so that they can fulfill the front work and the task of mobilization and persuasion of the people of various tribes and the encouragement of the revolutionary movements of the people in each locality, and consolidate auxiliary apparatuses so that they can normally review and report work situation to higher levels.

We should not forget that when entering the path of socialism, we even need roles and responsibilities of the front. This is because the socialist system is an excellent regime. Even though we are faced with numerous difficulties in the initial state of the period of bypassing capitalism to socialism because our economic and cultural standard remains low and the enemies have not ceased their sabotage activities, the great fundamental achievements scored by our people clearly point to several aspects of this excellent system which will gradually lead to the eradication of all forms of oppression and to the restoration and consolidation of the right to mastership by laboring people of all tribes, thereby allowing them to utilize their knowledge, capabilities, sense of awareness, and creativity to the fullest extent in their work. All this has greatly influenced the thinking of our people of all tribes and strata, encouraging them to appreciate the new regime and mass mobilization and front work.

At the same time, the laboring people of all tribes and strata are also fed up with any ideological thinking and acts which still conform to the old regime, which reflect bureaucratic thinking, individual interests, selfishness, a lack of discipline, disunity, and undemocratic thinking. Therefore, we must step up the party leadership in all aspects of the front work and convince the people to clearly appreciate the significance of this work in the new period so that they will be able to develop correct attitude and to effectively carry out tasks.

Beloved excellencies and comrades, the 1984 enlarged plenary meeting of the LFNC Central Committee is aimed at strengthening the unity of our entire people. Representatives of the people of all strata, intellectuals of all tribes, learned persons, and Buddhist monks from all over the country are enthusiastically attending this meeting. I am convinced that you will continue enhancing the tradition of unity and revolutionary struggle, and appreciate the direction and guidelines outlined at the third party congress, especially the resolutions adopted at the fifth session of the third plenum of the party Central Committee, by translating the contents and spirit of these resolutions into reality in carrying out the front work, mobilizing an emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome the two historic days in 1984, effectively fulfilling the state plan to 1984, and laying down a basis for the front work with a view to victoriously fulfilling the First 5-Year State Plan. Thank you.

Leaders Attend Closing

BK221105 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 22 (OANA-KPL)--The annual enlarged ordinary session of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] opened on Feb 18, yesterday afternoon was officially closed here.

Pronouncing the closure of the congress, Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP CC, president of the republic, of the People's Supreme Assembly and of the LFNC, hailed the successful outcome of the conference which was possible thanks to the active contributions of all delegates coming from all parts of the country. He also appealed to the front members to concretise the new orientations, resolutions and the essence evolved from the conference.

Also present at the closing ceremony were Kaysone Phomvihane general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs; Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, vice president of the PSA, along with other high ranking officials.

In the evening of the same day, the Central Committee of the LFNC organised here a reception to mark the brilliant success of the conference.

Resolution Issues

BK221111 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 22 (OANA-KPL)--The annual enlarged ordinary session of the Lao Front for National Construction held from Feb 18 to 21 unanimously adopted a resolution regarding the domestic and world situations as follows:

--The conference representing the multinational Lao people in the entire country congratulated and hailed the great achievements scored in carrying out the third and fourth resolutions of the Executive Committee of the party which laid foundation for the successful implementation of the First 5-Year State Plan.

--The conference held unanimous view in its agreement with the resolutions of the fifth plenum of the party Executive Committee in ushering the revolution into the socialist construction path--thus providing a state of prosperity to the people in the country and also contributing to the world revolution.

--The conference fully supported the evaluation of the front activities in the past year and adopted the new orientations and requirements in the current year as presented by President Souphanouvong.

The conference wholeheartedly saluted and appreciated the deliberation of the secretary general of the party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan, in particular his stress on the orientations and duties of the front in the new phase of socialist construction.

--The conference was of unanimous view regarding the front's further efforts to mobilising the entire population to fulfill their self-mastery in socialist defence and construction so as to score achievements to salute the forthcoming celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the party, and the 10th founding anniversary of the republic.

--The conference firmly and fully supported the policy of peace and friendship of the Soviet Union spelled out in the declaration of the late Yu. Andropov, fully supported the declarations of the eighth session of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea issued on January 29, 1984, in Vientiane, supported the movements for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

--The conference categorically denounced and condemned the bellicist policy, the arms-race and the adventurous nuclear war climate coming from the Reagan administration and the cruel and savage maneuvers of the Beijing big nation expansionists, hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers which are detrimental to the Lao revolution as well as to the revolutions of other countries of Indochina, detrimental towards the region and the world; and

--The conference launched an appeal to the entire people of different social strata, Lao living abroad and foreign residents to exert more efforts in defending and building socialism in the country and to contribute to the cause of peace, security, friendship and international cooperation so as to reach a state of security and well-being for all mankind.

The resolution was issued on Feb 21, 1984.

Front's Role Reviewed

BK191505 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Editorial: "Develop and Enhance the National Front's Roles"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the former Indochinese Communist Party--today the LPRP--the Lao Patriotic Front--now the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC]--has brilliantly fulfilled its obligations to the nation and the revolution. Our party has carefully organized the enhancement of solidarity among the entire people. With a profound spirit of patriotism and with resolute confidence in the clear-sighted leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, the people of various tribes rose up as one and victoriously carried out a protracted national salvation struggle against the French colonialists, who were compelled to sign the 1954 Geneva Agreement on Laos. National concord was achieved and our nation was reunified.

After the defeat of the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists immediately invaded our country in their place. And sought to turn the feudalists, bureaucrats, and militarists into comprador capitalists in order to build the social foundations for their neocolonialism. They also used the comprador capitalists to set up a lackey administrative system under an independent label so as to implement their neocolonialist policy, suppress the revolutionary forces, and restrict the rights and freedoms of the people. Firmly grasping the basic strategic line in each stage of revolution, our party mobilized the front to help the people of various tribes clearly understand the dark schemes of the enemies. The party raised the slogan of upholding the national and democratic banner for the people of all classes to rise up together and fight to gain national independence, drive the U.S. imperialists out of the country, overthrow the traitorous Lao feudalists, bureaucrats, and militarists so as to bring genuine rights and freedom to the laboring people, and march forward to completely liberate the country.

After the complete liberation of the country, the LFNC was set up to advance with the entire people to socialism. Under various forms of organization, the fronts in all stages of our revolution have all been national united fronts which have successfully fulfilled the task of rallying the people of various classes, the intellectuals, officials, monks, and various tribes to promote and expand a profound patriotic and revolutionary spirit and fighting perseverance of everyone and to contribute to the great victory in our people's revolutionary cause.

Looking back at the history of our nation since the proclamation of independence in October 1945, and over the past 8 years since the establishment of the LPDR on the path toward socialism, we can see that never has there been such a great, all-round, and firm strength for our revolution as today. Our victories result from the solidarity of the entire people who are armed with the party's great line of thinking, Lenin's invincible line of thinking, and superior things of the era, all clearly manifest in the resolution of the third party congress. Our victories also result from the special combat alliance and all-round cooperation among the fraternal Lao, Vietnamese, and Kampuchean peoples and from the close and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. In addition, they result from the material and spiritual support and assistance given by various progressive nations and peace- and justice-loving forces throughout the world.

In the new stage of revolution, the national front maintains an even more significant role and responsibility in mobilizing and persuading the masses and cementing the solidarity among the people of various tribes to take part in implementing the two strategic tasks as adopted by the party, namely the defense and the construction of the socialist country. First and foremost, it is to mobilize the masses to carry out agricultural production, plant crops, breed animals, build and consolidate irrigation projects, canals, reservoirs, and agricultural cooperatives as well as educational, cultural, and public health projects. The front also has a role in continuously striving to strengthen solidarity among the people of various tribes and various classes, encouraging them to promote and expand the right to collective mastery, and setting up and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship to become even firmer under the party's leadership. At the same time, it must further enhance friendship and solidarity between our people and peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world, especially the special combat alliance and solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples.

Today, the congress of the LFNC officially convenes in Vientiane at a time while our entire party, army, and people are joyously and actively implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Plenum of the Third Session of the party Central Committee. This congress is of profound significance for the Lao people of various tribes and classes who genuinely cherish the nation and socialism. We are very proud to see that our party has paid attention to continually building, consolidating, strengthening, and unifying the contingents of the national front.

PASASON Hails Success

BK221107 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, February 22 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC's organ, PASASON, today hailed in an editorial the brilliant success scored by the annual enlarged meeting of the Front for National Construction which was held here from Feb 18 to 21.

The brilliant success of the meeting, the paper said, is the victory of the whole multi-national Lao people who are mobilized under the leadership of the LPRP to defend and to rebuild their motherland. The main tasks of the Lao people at the present day are clearly defined in the resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the LPRP, the paper said, and so far the Lao people are doing their utmost to concretize the First 5-Year Plan of the state (ending in 1985). The delegates from all over the country, the paper stressed, during the 4-day session, had widely debated the political report of 1983 and the 1984 front plan, listened to the deliberation of the secretary general of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers and adopted the orientations and obligations of the LFNC. But the most important issue of the meeting, the paper pointed out, is that the present meeting has clearly defined the role and tasks of each member and group within the front in view to mobilize all the national potential for the national defence and socialist construction in the country in view to salute the two forthcoming historical days of the entire Lao people, namely the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

BORDER POLICE NOTE MILITARY BUILDUP IN LAOS

BK160926 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 16 Feb 84

[Text] Border Patrol Policemen today reported an unusual military build-up in Laos close to the Thai border district of Nam Pat in Utteradit Province, indicating an imminent attack by Laotian troops on resistance forces.

The report said that several companies of the Pathet Lao troops entered Ban Yai, Ban Dat, and Ban Mai villages opposite Nam Pat yesterday and summoned Laotian villagers to a meeting.

It said the Laotian soldiers collected food supplies from the villagers and gave arms training to them.

The Laotian soldiers were reported to have said that they would use the villagers to suppress resistance forces in the area. They also told villagers they would reinforce their troops in the area opposite Pua District of Nan, according to the report.

Ten Laotian soldiers were reported killed recently in a clash with resistance forces near the Thai border.

PRESS DISCUSSES PLANNED PURCHASE OF F-16 JETS

BK221603 [Editorial Report] Two Thai-language dailies -- MATICHON and MATUPHUM -- have carried comment on Thailand's move to purchase F-16 aircraft from the United States.

MATCHON's 18 February editorial on page 4, entitled: "The F-16 Case," says that opposition to the Air Force's move to purchase the planes has come as no surprise as the cost of the planes is as high as 12 billion baht. An expert at the Bank of Thailand wants the government to weigh carefully between the country's need of money for economic development and for the purchase of weapons. MATCHON says it is necessary for an independent country to improve its military capability, but this must be done within the context of the overall national budget. The nation already suffers from a trade deficit of 85 billion baht. With the purchase of the F-16's, Thailand would immediately suffer a deficit of 97 billion baht.

The paper says: "Nobody doubts the sincerity of the military over the purchase of the F-17's. Yet, the military always gives undue importance to its own affairs and tends to ignore the significance of other matters also vital to the national structure." The best solution to this issue would be for the military not to singly push ahead for the deal but to listen to other government agencies and concerned decisionmakers in the country. It is the people's money and the purchase of the planes will only add to the nation's debt. The military therefore should not be stubborn on this.

MATUPHUM's 18 February editorial on page 4, entitled: "Steps must be followed on the purchase of weapons," notes that the Air Force's proposal for the purchase of F-16 planes is just another ordinary proposed project within the context of national administration. The Air Force's proposal is based on the question of national security, the capability of the national defense forces and an assessment of enemy strength. "In addition to the above points, we believe the decision must also be based on the national interest. We support the policy of strengthening our military capability to boost national defense so that the country can counter enemy threats independently thus safeguarding neutrality without having to lean on anybody for help. If the Air Force was just and careful in its study on the purchase of the planes, then we should give credit to its request," the paper says.

The decision on the purchase must also be based on the national budget proposed by the government and approved by the parliament. If the project is included in the 5th national economic and social development plan, then the Defense Ministry can forward the proposal for the Cabinet approval. If this is not mentioned in the long-term plan as it involves national security, the matter can then be decided by the Defense Council and the National Security Council and be forwarded to either the Council of Ministers or the prime minister for final approval.

MATICHON on 20 February carries on page 3 an analytical report entitled: "The Case of the F-16; Weapons and the People's Welfare Must Be Both Taken Into Account," written by Tongprai Phansaeng. It says those opposing the Air Force's and the Supreme Command's plan to purchase F-16's from the United States include persons like general Saiyut Koetphon, former supreme commander; Major General Praman Adireksan, leader of the Chat Thai Party and a former defense minister himself; and Suphachai Phanitchaphak, economist and financier of the Bank of Thailand. Opposition to the military's request therefore cannot be termed prejudice against the military.

The military claims the threat to national security as the reason for the request to purchase the planes. Vietnam, it says, has stationed hundred of thousands of troops in Laos and Kampuchea. Vietnam already has at least 42 MIG 23's in its possession. Thailand thus needs powerful weapons to match the enemy power.

Besides military reasons, one must take into account the international situation and the domestic economic situation as well. A BBC report says that the U.S. Congress might not approve the deal because it would not contribute to efforts by the superpowers to reduce tension in the arms race. Taking into account the economic aspects of the problem, military expansion must keep pace with economic growth in the country. General Saiyut Koetphon, who also opposes to the deal, said that the purchase of the F-16's was not mentioned in the 5th National Economic and Social Development Plan. Objections by Suphachai Phanitchaphak and Maj Gen Praman Adireksan also stressed economic shortfalls in the country.

"Under the current world situation, it is difficult to avoid conflicts and war. Yet, there exists developed diplomacy which can prevent war and conflicts from explosion. A country can save on military expenses if it tries to adjust diplomatic measures in order to promote relations with others and to reduce the possibilities of armed conflicts," the writer says. If one only thinks of military approaches to solving problems, thereby rejecting diplomatic measures, it is obvious that one will have to think of expanding one's military might indefinitely. The Thai military is known for its policy of political approaches taking precedence of military approaches. This should not be applied to their counterinsurgency campaign only, but should also cover their approach to international politics. This will contribute to peace of the world and the region, the writer concludes.

NAVY CHIEF REACTS TO UN AGENCY'S CHARGES

BK230255 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 23 Feb 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Praphat Chanthawirat announced yesterday that the Royal Thai Navy [RTN] will halt its antipiracy patrols if international assistance for the scheme is not extended after it expires in June, this year.

He said: "Thailand has all along acted on humanitarian grounds on the issue of boat people. But we have been criticized by some countries while Vietnam, which has pushed away the so-called boat people, has got away with it."

Adm Praphat was referring to allegations by the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) earlier this month that Thai officials had pushed Vietnamese boat people out to the sea in two incidents, one at Takbai District of Narathiwat on Jan 11, this year, and another at Kut island, Trat province, on Dec 3, last year.

The RTN commander-in-chief said he would like to support the strong counterstatement issued on Feb 8 by Secretary General of the National Security Council, Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, who said the UNHCR had done a "great disservice to Thailand and the Thai people" by issuing the "unsubstantiated allegations."

"Adding to what Squadron Leader Prasong said the other day, I would like to say that we have strictly followed the UN's humanitarian principles but at times we have been unfairly criticized," he said. The RTN commander-in-chief was speaking to reporters after a visit by Adm Sylvester R. Foley, Commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

Adm Praphat said that a permanent solution to the boat people problem would be to tackle it at the root cause -- and that is to stop Vietnam from pushing them out to the sea. "It's just not worth our efforts. We get some international aid and we become target of criticism. Let them give the money to Vietnam in exchange for the pledge that Hanoi would not push out the boat people," the RTN commander said.

The current Thai Navy patrols are a major part of the ongoing campaign against piracy sponsored by the UNHCR with US\$2.6 million from eleven donor countries for the current year.

Adm Praphat said that if the international assistance is not extended after June, he would order the patrols for this purpose halted. "Vietnam wants to tarnish our image by distorting stories about us. So, if the anti-piracy project is not extended, we would stop the patrols immediately," the RTN commander-in-chief said.

Asked about his discussions with the American Pacific Navy commander, Adm Praphat said that he did not seek any assistance "since we realize that they don't have the policy to sell highly sophisticated weapons to others. We have to seek out other sources. We want to set up our own submarine fleet. But we need financial support," he said.

PHICHAI VIEWS BATTAMBANG ATTACK AS 'GOOD NEWS'

BK211001 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 17 Feb 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, deputy commander of the First Army Region and commander of the Eastern Command, said the attack on the Vietnamese command in Battambang on 11 February by the Khmer resistance forces was a swift operation in which Khmer Rouge troops overran the airfield and destroyed Vietnamese oil and ammunition depots. They managed to destroy 450,000 liters of fuel oil in the fire, which raged for 2 days and 2 nights. Maj Gen Phichit said the attacked stronghold served as Vietnam's field command, with regiment-size strength, which planned sweeping operations against the Khmer tripartite resistance forces. The attack by the Khmer resistance would therefore result in suspension of the Vietnamese drive against the resistance forces for a certain period.

Commenting on the attack, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun said it is good news because Thailand recognizes the tripartite CGDK. However, he still could not predict whether this would lead to a new political outlook for the region. He reiterated Thailand's stand that Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea constitute a violation of the UN Charter.

On the opening of free trade with Vietnam, the deputy prime minister noted that Thailand already conducts free trade with Vietnam through its private sector. The government, however, does not engage in trade with Vietnam because Vietnam has not withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea. Trade conducted by the private sector is under control of the government, which has banned the sale of strategic goods to Vietnam.

ARMITAGE, MIA GROUP DEPARTS WITH 'INFORMATION'

OW221800 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 22 -- An American delegation led by Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Armitage left here today, concluding a four-day visit to Vietnam. While here, it held talks with a Vietnamese delegation led by Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Anh Tuan. The two sides discussed issues relating to the finding of Americans missing in the Vietnam war and agreed to promote their cooperation in solving this question.

The Vietnamese side provided the American side with information it had just obtained on a number of American soldiers who had died in the war. The American side thanked the government and the people of Vietnam and expressed its appreciation of the humanitarian policy and goodwill attitude of the Vietnamese Government and people. The two sides agreed to resume meetings of specialists of the two countries on Americans missing in Vietnam. On February 21 Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received the American guests.

CHINA ACCUSED OF 'NIBBLING' AT VIETNAM'S ISLANDS

OW222048 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] The Vietnamese newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on 21 February published a signed article exposing Chinese expansionist-hegemonists' deceitful act of nibbling at Vietnam's islands. The article points out: Since their armed invasion of Vietnam's Hoang Sa islands in 1974, the Chinese authorities have taken a series of deceitful actions to create favorable public opinion for their illegal attempt to seize Vietnam's islands and control nearby waters in the East Sea. First of all, the Beijing authorities have tried to establish a legal basis for their so-called sovereignty over Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes. They brazenly renamed Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes Xisha and Nansha Islands respectively, and combined the two with Dongsha, which consists of a cluster of reefs, to form an amalgamated administrative unit. In April 1983, China's gazetteer committee published the so-called standard names of China's South Sea islands in an attempt to change the Vietnamese and international names of those islands. Moreover, the Beijing power-holders successively inspected the Hoang Sa archipelago to show that the archipelago forcibly occupied by them was truly under China's jurisdiction.

The article points out: In addition to aforesaid actions, the Beijing authorities have constantly claimed their sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes with international organizations and at various international conferences. At the same time, they have ambitiously extended China's boundary line on the sea. As everyone knows, responsible persons of the meteorological departments of various countries met in Washington in 1947. In its No 48860, No 48859 and No 48919 documents, the meeting recognized Vietnam's weather stations on Hoang Sa, (Fu Ning) and (Bo Ping) Islands. Those weather stations worked in coordination and made considerable contributions to Asia's weather observation. However, as China's occupation of Hoang Sa had rendered Vietnam's weather station there inoperative, Beijing in April 1975 requested the World Meteorological Organization to substitute China's No 59985 Shanhu Dao weather station for Vietnam's Hoang Sa weather station. Although this is the case, Beijing can never legally unseat Vietnam's Hoang Sa and (Fu Ning) weather stations on the Hoang Sa archipelago from the international weather network.

The Truong Sa archipelago does not belong to Beijing, but Beijing has set up a weather station on (Bo Ping) Island and named it No. 59987 Nansha Dao weather station. It is worth our attention that Beijing has constantly put forward territorial claims on the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes in the course of registering weather stations with the World Meteorological Organization. For instance, on 22 June 1976, Beijing asked the World Meteorological Organization to circulate among its members a China statement emphasizing that the Hoang Sa archipelago belongs to China. It also said such nonsense as it was illegal for Vietnam to set up the No. 48860 Hoang Sa weather station on Shanhu Dao. At the world administrative conference of the International Telecommunication Union held in Geneva in 1978, Beijing took advantage of Vietnam's absence to put forward a proposal on redistribution of telecommunication frequencies for regional and domestic aviation flights. It requested the right to use the 101 frequencies originally assigned to Zone 6G and deny them to other countries in Zones 6G, 6D and 6F. Zone 6G covers almost the entire East Sea, including Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes.

The article points out: At the 1983 Asia-Pacific Aviation Conference held in Singapore, Beijing took various actions to justify its activities on the East Sea. For example, on 23 July 1979, it announced four dangerous zones and published the regulations governing the operation of foreign civil aircraft. After Beijing set up aerial navigational radar stations on (Lin Kun Dao) and the Hoang Sa archipelago, it made a formal request for placing nine flight information zones over China's territory or territorial water. It requested to extend the Guangzhou flight information zone to cover Vietnam's Hoang Sa archipelago and Bac Bo Gulf which are inside the Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City flight information zones. In particular, Beijing has extended China's boundary line on the sea to cover almost the entire East Sea, as shown in the map of the Guangzhou flight information zone. Nevertheless, Beijing again met with resolute opposition by Vietnam and other countries in the region. In addition, Beijing also took similar actions at the 1980 international geological conference held in Paris and at the 13th meeting of the international (?satellite) communication organization held in (?Vientiane). It is obvious that Beijing has completely exposed its secret political schemes and wild territorial ambitions in the course of those purely scientific and technological activities. These facts are irrefutable. Nevertheless, in his speech to Guangxi border guards on 1 February this year, Hu Yaobang blustered that they hoped to develop friendly relations with all countries in the world based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and that they would never claim even an inch of land from any countries. All the tricks played by the Beijing authorities can fool no one. They are always exposed and stopped in good time by the Vietnamese people and the progressive world public. Facts prove that Beijing not only hankers after other's land, no matter how small. It also has a pipe dream of seizing millions of square kilometers of land from other countries, particularly the countries in the East Sea region.

COMMENTARY ON HU YAOBANG VISIT TO BORDER UNITS

OW230201 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "How Can the Chinese Authorities Change the Chinese People's Correct Understanding of the War of Aggression Against Vietnam Launched on 17 February 1979?"]

[Text] On the eve of the Spring Festival this year, Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee, personally inspected the PLA Guangxi Border Units. He warmly praised the border army units, which had once been criticized and stripped of their power.

Why should Hu Yaobang do this at the end of the year? The Chinese people who live in the area, particularly those in Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan, are well aware of the reason. First of all, Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan are places where the reactionary forces are deep-rooted. The Beijing authorities believed that these provinces would become strong fortresses in dealing with Vietnam. The Deng faction carried out organizational reforms in the major military districts and among the military leaders in the area, but results were not good. It was from these provinces that the Chinese Army units carried out the order issued by Chief of General Staff Deng Xiaoping to launch direct attacks on the six northern Vietnamese provinces on 17 February 1979.

At that time, many people and army men in Guangxi and Yunnan opposed the launching of war of aggression against Vietnam. A retired woman teacher in Kunming City, (Wu Kuisheng), had a son named (Wu Qiang). He was drafted to participate in the war of aggression against Vietnam and died. She wrote a letter to Deng Xiaoping, saying: It is hard to believe that a small nation like Vietnam, which has suffered from the flames of war for more than 30 years, would challenge and commit aggression against a big nation like China. This war is perhaps connected with someone's personal political desire. The Chinese people want no such war!

Prior to the outbreak of the war, Radio Ba Yi reported that more than 1,500 commanders and fighters of the Guangzhou Military District had been arrested and sent to Hainan Island to undergo reform through manual labor, because they refused to participate in this kind of unjust war. In 1981 the Chinese Army occupied Height 400 in Cao Loc District in Lang Son Province, Vietnam, and Height 1800 in Vietnam's Ha Tuyen Province. The Chinese leaders wanted to help find a wife for the 30-year-old platoon leader who had taken Height 1800. Several Yunnan girls were introduced to the young platoon leader, but all the girls turned him down. They said that they did not want to marry a soldier who had seized a place not on the Chinese map. This fact says more than the nearly 100 commentaries carried by RENMIN RIBAO, which called this war of aggression a self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam.

Today, the discontent that pervades this Chinese border region is so intense that even Yang Dezhi called for efforts to correct the chaotic situation and to combat the defeatist attitude in the army. It was precisely at this time, the end of the year, that Hu Yaobang personally went there to fan up anti-Vietnamese sentiment and soothe the discontent in the army. However, the Chinese border units believe that the so-called "self-defensive counterattack" was actually an unjust war of aggression against Vietnam, that Vietnam has the support of its people, and that Vietnam has always cherished Sino-Vietnamese friendship. They realize that there was no good reason to launch this war of aggression. Deng Xiaoping said: We fight Vietnam for others to see; we do not care much about results. It does not matter even if a million Chinese people should die.

Was this the objective of the war fought by the Chinese army? Can this kind of war create heroes? Hu Yaobang cannot cover up the whole scheme with his hands. He tries to foster great-nation chauvinism, fan up hatred against the Vietnamese people and change the Chinese people's views on the February 1979 war of aggression against Vietnam. He tries one thousand and one ways to undermine and weaken Vietnam. This is no easy task, because lies written in ink cannot cover up facts documented in blood.

NHAN DAN ON DISPUTE WITH PRC OVER BORDER

OW220855 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 22 -- In the multi-faceted war of sabotage against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Chinese expansionists have promoted their acts of penetration and intimidation not only on the ground but also on the sea through a series of political and military manoeuvres. These acts and schemes are denounced by the daily NHAN DAN in the following article appearing on Feb 21: The Tonkin Gulf is situated between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and China, and the border line in the Tonkin Gulf has been clearly delineated in article 2 of the border delineating convention between Vietnam and China signed by the French Government and the Qing Dynasty of China on June 26, 1887. The convention clearly stipulated that longitude Paris 105 degree 43' east i.e. Greenwich longitude 108 degree 03' 13" E constitutes the borderline in the gulf between the two countries. This was reaffirmed in the accompanying map bearing the signatures and seals of the two sides and in the minutes of the talks on the planting of border markers in the Chinese Province of Kwangtung signed on April 15, 1890. At the discussion of marking the borderline, the head of the Qing delegation even wanted to delimit the borderline right on that marine longitude.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Vietnam and China agreed to retain the status quo of the borderline left by history and signed various relevant documents making longitude 108 degrees the border line in the Tonkin Gulf for the management and preservation of the natural resources of each country in its respective territory. They also agreed that this borderline was the line of delimitation of responsibilities in the defence of security and the national sovereignty in each country's maritime zone.

In 1965 when defining the so-called "combat zone of the U.S. Army" in Vietnam, the then U.S. President made longitude 108 degrees 15' in the Tonkin Gulf (which cuts nearly 12 nautical miles into the Chinese sea) the limit for U.S. aircraft and warships to bomb and fire freely. China tacitly accepted this delimitation, raising no protest since this would leave the responsibility for the defence of the sea west of this meridian to Vietnam. However, in 1974 the Chinese authorities made a complete about face, refusing to recognize this historic reality. They unilaterally suspended the negotiation on the Tonkin Gulf which started in 1974 and invited many foreign firms to enter the gulf and make illegal prospections for oil and gas in the Vietnamese Sea.

Militarily, the Chinese ruling circles have many times sent their warships disguised as fishing boats to commit hundreds of incursions into Vietnam's waters, for provocation and sabotage purposes, impeding the normal activities of Vietnamese fishermen. Especially, in March 1982, more than 50 armed Chinese vessels disguised as fishing boats were sent too close to the central coast of Vietnam and wantonly opened fire on Vietnamese ships operating near Vietnamese offshore islands. But the intruders were met with a firm response and had to pull out. In 1981, the Chinese reactionaries, to back their increasingly audacious manoeuvres, sent five big-sized warships of the Beihai Fleet to the Tonkin Gulf for provocative acts. They also carried out successive naval exercises in that region to boost the morale of foreign companies which did not feel secure operating in a contested area. The Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes in the East Sea are extremely important for Vietnam's security and defence. The Beijing expansionists have sought every way and means to occupy these groups of islands as a springboard for a step-by-step domination of the whole of the East Sea.

In 1974, they occupied by force the Hoang Sa archipelago of Vietnam where in recent years they have built many military projects. They have built a complete system of supply bases from Hainan to the Hoang Sa archipelago with the aim of turning these islands into military bases for an expansion south in the East Sea.

Only one week after the liberation of South Vietnam by the Vietnamese people, on May 8, 1975, Beijing sent many armed vessels disguised as fishing boats to the area of the Truong Sa archipelago further south in an attempt to make a surprise piratic attack as they had done in 1956 with regard to the eastern islands of the Hoang Sa archipelago.

In 1983, Beijing publicized with great fanfare a 6,000 mile long patrol of two of its biggest warships from the north to the southernmost point of the Truong Sa archipelago. The Beijing ruling circles have also sent many armed boats and warships disguised as fishing boats to the southern and southwestern coasts of Vietnam to spy among the groups of islands between Vietnam and Kampuchea with a view to lending a hand to the sea pirates there in disturbing the political security and the defence disposition of Vietnam and Kampuchea in the area. Beijing has also signed contracts with foreign countries for illegal prospection and exploitation of oil and natural gas around Vietnam's Hoang Sa archipelago which it had illegally occupied. In the past five years, it has prepared or already carried out 30 drillings for oil and natural gas in 17 areas totalling 150,000 square kilometres many of which are under Vietnam's territorial jurisdiction. Those are very serious acts of violation of the Vietnamese people's sovereignty and interests.

On the East Sea, the Chinese side has also resorted to many perfidious methods to encircle Vietnam in air-traffic and in wireless communications. On July 23, 1979, the Beijing authorities made public a statement defining four areas north of the Hoang Sa archipelago as "danger zones" lying just on the international air route from Thailand via Laos and Vietnam. The statement urged all airlines using this route to seek prior permission from the Chinese Government. Thus, they wanted to kill two birds with one stone: to prevent international air passage through Vietnam and compel, by this very act, the air lines to recognize their so-called "sovereignty" over the Hoang Sa archipelago. They also made public a number of civil aviation regulations which are in fact the imposition of their will, and incompatible with international law and would favour their expansion to the East Sea.

To cover up their criminal acts and deceive the public, they have always put up an aura of love for justice. In an address made on Jan. 12, 1984 during his visit to the United States, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang claimed that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of some countries had been brazenly trampled upon, that more and more warships were prowling in the Pacific Ocean and that an end should be put to armed occupation of territories of other countries, and so on and so forth. But, one may ask: Who has cynically encroached upon Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity in the East Sea? Who has illegally occupied by force Vietnam's Hoang Sa archipelago? And whose warships have often made shows of strength to press for the realization of dark political aims in this sea area? The Chinese rulers must bear full responsibility for their sabotage activities against the Vietnamese people and for all the consequences arising from their criminal acts.

COMMENTARY ON ADDITIONAL PRC BORDER FORCES

BK231207 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMY 23 Feb 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Newspapers published in Beijing reported that another 40 subgroups and other patrol units of the Chinese Army have been sent to the border with Vietnam.

This act is taken as several Chinese divisions are being massed along the Sino-Vietnamese border for constant armed provocations and land grabbing operations against Vietnam. This is further proof of Beijing's refusal to give up its hostile policy toward Vietnam. Over the past 5 years since its defeat in the wars on Vietnam's southwestern border and that against Vietnam in February 1979, the Beijing leadership has increased collusion with U.S. imperialism and has conducted a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam.

In the border areas, Beijing smuggled spies into Vietnam for sabotage and subversive activities. It has also conducted armed provocations and land grabbing operations. So far, Chinese troops have occupied more than 150 big and small places of Vietnam on the common border. This is a strategic measure in the Beijing war as it prevents Vietnam from concentrating all its resources and manpower for national reconstruction. On the sea, Beijing has occupied by force the Vietnamese archipelagoes of Hoang Sa or Paracel and attempted to legalize its occupation. It also sent armed vessels into Vietnamese waters to make shows of strength and press for the realization of dark political design in this sea area.

What is more, in spearheading the attacks against Vietnam, Beijing has also increased acts of sabotage against Kampuchea. On the one hand Beijing demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea to facilitate the comeback of Pol Pot remnant troops who would reimpose their bloody rule on Kampuchea. On the other hand it has fostered the Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries to oppose Kampuchea's rebirth, compelling Vietnam to prolong the presence of their volunteer troops in Kampuchea, bleeding Vietnam white. The final aim is to annex Vietnam.

The progressive public opinion is right in the remark that, in fact, China does not want a Vietnamese pullout from Kampuchea which would deprive Beijing of a pretext to blockade, isolate, and besmear Vietnam. Over the past 5 years, Beijing has resorted to every means possible -- military, political, and economic -- against Vietnam to achieve its expansionist ambitions. And this time, Beijing has allegedly said that its dispatch of more troops to the border with Vietnam is to protect Chinese peasants against Vietnamese attacks in the spring crop. Nobody, however, can believe this Chinese allegation. It is public knowledge that Vietnam has for many times proposed to sign with China a treaty on peaceful coexistence and also to resume the Sino-Vietnamese talks for an end to the armed and other hostile acts. This would create favorable conditions for solving all pending issues concerning the relations between the two countries through peaceful negotiations. However, the Chinese side has failed to respond positively to the Vietnamese proposals.

It is the Chinese plot to let open either the door to both [as received] peace and war to serve its expansionist moves. By opposing Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, Beijing has aggravated tension in Southeast Asia and revealed itself as a saboteur of peace and stability in this region. Many sober-minded politicians in the ASEAN countries have realized China's nature and affirmed that the threat to Southeast Asia stems from China's policy of expansionism and hegemonism, and General Murdani, commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, who visited Vietnam recently, said the trip made him believe that Vietnam is striving for the ideal of peace in Southeast Asia. He also said that some countries still regarded Vietnam as danger to Southeast Asia. However, the Indonesian Army and people and others did not believe this. Despite all Beijing's efforts, it cannot cover up this fact. Following hostile policies against Vietnam and other Indochinese peoples, Beijing only invites upon itself more bitter setbacks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SRV-PRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Hanoi Meeting Held

OW211954 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 18 — A meeting was held at the municipal theatre here this evening to mark the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and welcome the visiting delegation of the Phnom Penh Party and People's Committees. The meeting, jointly sponsored by Hanoi's Party and People's Committees and its chapter of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, was attended by Le Van Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; Tran Vy, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi people's committee; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the C.P.V. Central Committee's International Department, Hoang Anh Tuan, vice-minister for foreign affairs; Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh people's committee; Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran; and others.

After the opening speech delivered by Le Van Luong, Mayor Tran Vy, in his address, warmly welcomed the visiting Phnom Penh delegation which, he said, has brought to the Vietnamese people, the Hanoi population in particular, the warm feelings and special militant solidarity from the Kampuchean people, sepecially the people in Phnom Penh. The Hanoi visit by the Phnom Penh delegation, he said, is of greater significance as it coincides with the fifth anniversary of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, an important historic event in the relationship between the two countries. Tran Vy recalled the big achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in national defence and construction since the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. "From scratch", he said, "with the assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and friends throughout the world, the Kampuchean people have overcome numerous difficulties and trials and made great achievements in their revival".

"The signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation five years ago was an important historic event marking a new development of the militant alliance between the two fraternal nations", Tran Vy said. He said that all wicked plots and moves of the Chinese rulers in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces to hinder the growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to drive a wedge between Vietnam and Kampuchea and divide the three Indochinese countries are doomed to failure. He wished the Kampuchean people, the Phnom Penh population in particular, success in implementing the resolutions of the fourth congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea aimed at building an independent and sovereign Kampuchea and taking the country along the path of socialism.

Taking the floor, Keo Chanda thanked the heroic Vietnamese people, especially the Hanoi population, for their hospitality. He expressed the confidence that by obeying the Kampuchea-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples will score still greater achievements in national defence and development in their respective countries. He wished the Hanoi population and the Vietnamese people as a whole brilliant success in making the capital city and the country ever more beautiful and prosperous.

On behalf of the Phnom Penh delegation, Keo Chanda presented the Hanoi people with an embroidered banner bearing the inscription: "Long live the militant solidarity and special friendship between the peoples of Phnom Penh and Hanoi". The meeting wound up in an atmosphere over brimming with militant friendship and close fraternity.

Commentary Highlights Events

BK181255 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Five years ago, the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation was signed in Phnom Penh. This historical event marked the new development of friendship and militant solidarity between the two brotherly and neighborly countries. Since then, the treaty has effectively promoted the revolutionary cause of the two nations. Overcoming numerous difficult trials caused by the genocidal regime and by the sabotage plots of the Beijing expansionists colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the two countries' peoples have recorded major achievements in building and defending their homeland. Their wonderful survival has won admiration from friends and other people the world over. Their normal life has been restored. Worth noticing is that the Kampucheans are fully entitled to master their own destiny, guaranteed in the first democratic constitution of Kampuchea.

The revolutionary administration at all levels has further consolidated and the People's Armed Forces have grown up quickly. The statement of Vietnam and Kampuchea on the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea has proved that the situation in Kampuchea is stable and irreversible. The birth and growth of the PRK has been an important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. With its foreign policy of peace, independence, nonalignment, and friendship, the PRK's prestige has been constantly rising in the international arena. Last year, the Socialist People's Republic of Albania recognized and established diplomatic relations with Kampuchea. All this is the result of the protracted struggle of the Kampuchean people as well as of the solidarity, friendship, and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Speaking at the ceremony in celebration of the PRK's Fifth National Day, President Heng Samrin regarded solidarity with the party, state, army, and people of Vietnam as a vital factor, a rule for the development of the Kampuchean revolution. The Kampuchean people, he said, are forever grateful to Vietnamese mothers and wives having their sons and husbands in Kampuchea to help the Kampuchean people build and defend their country. President Heng Samrin said that the Kampuchean people would forever treasure their solidarity with Vietnam like the pupil of the eye. The Vietnamese people for their part are also grateful to the Kampuchean people's support for Vietnam in the past struggle for national liberation as well as for the present national construction and defense.

Five years is a short period of time but the special relations between the two Indochinese countries have become closer than ever before. Last year, the seventh ministerial conference was held in Vientiane and most recently the first conference of ministers of planning of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea took place in Ho Chi Minh City with a view to promoting the comprehensive cooperation between the three countries. The conference underscored the urgent tasks and orientations, and objectives to promote the cooperation between the three countries in the fields of economy, culture, science and technology, to exploit and put into full and effective use the potential labor, land, natural resources, and the material and technical bases of each country, to contribute to the successful achievement of two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending national independence.

In the past 5 years, Beijing's hostile policy toward Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea has not changed. While raving for peace, Beijing has continued to step up its multifaceted war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries. One of its main objectives is to reverse the Kampuchean situation, overthrow the revolutionary administration and reimpose its rule over Kampuchea to draw Kampuchea into its orbit and use Kampuchea to weaken Vietnam and, then to annex Vietnam and Laos. In fact of this situation, the consolidation of the militant solidarity between the three Indochinese countries has become all the more important. Realities show that the close solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the three Indochinese countries, between them and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries constitute an invincible force, a guarantee for the success of the three nations.

Marking the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, the Vietnamese people reaffirm and resolve to defend, consolidate and develop the special Vietnam-Kampuchea relationship and the solidarity between the three Indochinese countries for the sake of national defense of each country and of peace and security in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Water Ministry Celebration

BK201219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Five years ago, on 18 February 1979, the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between the SRV and the PRK was signed in Phnom Penh. Marking the fifth anniversary of this memorable event, this afternoon the ministry of water conservancy held a grand meeting in Hanoi, with the participation of Comrade Nguyen Canh Dinh, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of water conservancy; Comrade Dinh Gia Khanh, vice minister of water conservancy; and Comrade Sieng Saran, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam. Also present at the meeting were cadres from the PRK Embassy and representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department, the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea, the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, and other organs at the central level and in Hanoi.

Following the opening speech by Minister Nguyen Canh Dinh, Comrade Dinh Gia Khanh delivered a speech affirming that the SRV-PRK treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation represents the militant solidarity, friendship, and long-term comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

MEMORABLE DATES IN SRV-KAMPUCHEA RELATIONS

OW211948 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 18 -- Following are some memorable dates in the Vietnam-Kampuchea relations after the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot clique:

— Feb. 18, 1979: The Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation was signed in Phnom Penh during Chairman Pham Van Dong's visit to Kampuchea.

- An agreement on bilateral cooperation in economy and technology and an agreement on cooperation in culture, education, public health and science was signed on the same day.
- August 22-25, 1979: A high-level delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by President Heng Samrin paid an official visit to Vietnam.
- January 6, 1980: A Vietnam party and state delegation led by Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho arrived in Phnom Penh to attend the celebration of the 1st national day of Kampuchea.
- May 27-31, 1980: A delegation of the Vietnam Fatherland Front led by Hoang Quoc Viet visited Kampuchea.
- June 5, 1980: Signing of a protocol on monetary exchange and payment between the two countries.
- May 25, 1981: A Vietnam party delegation led by General Secretary Le Duan attended the fourth congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.
- June 8, 1981: Signing of the minutes of the cooperation talks between the two state (?banks) for the period 1981-82.
- June 15-20, 1981: Official visit to Kampuchea by a Vietnamese military delegation led by Minister of National Defence Van Tien Dung.
- July 8, 1981: Signing of the Vietnam-Kampuchea agreement on educational cooperation in 1981.
- October 14, 1981: Signing of a professional cooperation agreement for 1981-85 between the two news agencies, VNA and SPK.
- February 13, 1982: Signing of a document on transit transport and commodities exchange between the two countries.
- July 7, 1982: Signing of an agreement on the delimitation of the historical waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.
- Nov. 18-23, 1982: A delegation of the Kampuchean National Assembly led by Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the National Council of United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Motherland, paid a visit to Vietnam.
- December 18, 1982: A high-level military delegation of Kampuchea led by Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defence minister, paid an official visit to Vietnam.
- March 31, 1983: Signing of a protocol on bilateral cooperation in communications and transport for 1983-85.
- April 1, 1983: Signing of an agreement on economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.
- April 1983: Signing of a forestry cooperation agreement between the two countries.
- May 1, 1983: Conferment of the "Angkor Wat" order, the highest distinction of Kampuchea, in Phnom Penh on the Cuu Long group of Vietnamese volunteers before its repatriation after fulfilling its internationalist mission.

- May 2-31, 1983: Completion of the first partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea.
- July 20, 1983: Signing of the treaty on principles for settlement of border problems and an agreement on the border statute between Vietnam and Kampuchea.
- July 30, 1983: Signing of an agreement on non-commercial payment between the two countries.
- August 1983: Signing of an economic cooperation agreement between the rubber tree planting services of the two countries. Signing of an agreement on promotion of meteorological and hydrological cooperation.
- November 1983: Signing of an agreement on water conservancy cooperation for 1984-85 and the following years.
- December 12, 1983: Signing of an agreement on economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation and aid.
- December 15-22, 1983: Signing of a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1984.
- January 4, 1984: A monument for the fallen Vietnamese Army volunteers was dedicated in Phnom Penh.
- January 6, 1984: A high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the State Council, arrived in Phnom Penh for the celebration of the fifth national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.
- January 26, 1984: Signing of the minutes of an agreement on economic and scientific cooperation between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Aquatic Product Services for 1984.
- February 13, 1984: Signing of an agreement on public health cooperation between the two health ministries.

RADIO REVIEW OF FEBRUARY'S TAP CHI CONG SAN

OW181043 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 12 Feb 84

[Review of Issue No. 2, 1984, of TAP CHI CONG SAN]

[Excerpts] This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries an editorial entitled: "Strive to Build Stable and Strong District Party Organizations." The editorial begins: The resolutions of the fourth and fifth congresses of our party stressed the importance and strategic significance of building districts and bolstering the district level for the implementation of the policy of developing our country's economy in the first stage of socialist industrialization. The resolution of the third plenum of the fifth party Central Committee also pointed out that stepping up the building of districts and bolstering the district level constitute an extremely important task that creates the basis for carrying out the socioeconomic tasks mapped out in the plan for 1983 and the 1983-85 period.

In order to step up the implementation of the party's policy on building districts and bolstering the district level, the editorial points out, we should strive in a positive manner to build stable and strong district party organizations throughout the entire country. All the sectors and echelons of district party organizations, including the party organizations that have been commended as stable and strong district party organizations, should strive to advance further in implementing this task. With the experiences and developments achieved and with the new advantages, we have the right conditions to step up the building of stable and strong district party organizations, including the building of stable, strong, and pure grassroots party organizations, turning them into a stable nuclei of leadership and a motive force for pushing forward the successful building and gradual advance of various districts. These districts which will have an agroindustrial economic structure, will gradually improve the people's livelihood, and will become firm bastions for national defense.

The editorial points out: The building of stable and strong district party organizations must take into consideration two revolutionary strategic tasks and ensure the following five requirements:

1. To lead the successful implementation of socioeconomic, defense, and security tasks in a positive and optimistic spirit in accordance with the party's line and policy.
2. To lead and ensure the working people's right of collective mastery and to give a powerful launch to mass revolutionary movements.
3. To give importance to building up the party's grassroots, the ranks of party members, and the basic units. To strengthen and consolidate the agencies of the party, the state, and the various mass and economic organizations at the grassroots level.
4. The streamlined district party committee will unite on the basis of the party's line and principles and will carry out their leadership function satisfactorily. The administration, the various organizations, and the managerial apparatus at the district level will develop efficiency in their activities.
5. To formulate and implement cadre project satisfactorily. To satisfactorily train and foster all categories of cadres in all aspects.

The aforementioned five requirements are objectives of struggle and construction guidelines as well as standards for examining and assessing the progress of district party organizations. The editorial then points out some basic views that must be firmly grasped in order to build stable and strong district party organizations in a satisfactory manner:

1. Building strong, stable district party organizations must be closely linked to building districts and strengthening the district level. Building districts constitutes a political task of primary importance and comprehensive significance for all districts at present. Building strong, stable district party organizations is aimed at ensuring the successful building of districts. Consequently, we must take the requirements and contents of district building as the objectives and guidelines for streamlining the organizations, strengthening the contingent of cadres and party members, and enhancing the combat strength and leading capability of district party organizations.

2. Building strong, stable district party organizations must be closely linked to building and perfecting grassroots organizations of the party. If the district party organization wants to become a strong, stable party organization, then practically all of the grassroots party organizations in the district must belong to the strong, stable and fairly good category, and there should be no weak or disorganized party organizations. Consequently, the party committee echelons should be concerned with streamlining and building strong, stable, and pure grassroots party organizations, linking this task to building stable and strong grassroots units. It is of the utmost importance to actively strive to eliminate weak and sluggish grassroots organizations and to advance all organizations uniformly. The building of districts and the strengthening of the district level aim precisely at developing the effect of the district level on the grassroots, and at guiding the grassroots while supporting them well.

3. To uniformly streamline the district and grassroots organizations, including the organization systems of the party and of the administration, and mass and economic organizations. To build the district and to build stable and strong district party organizations, along with streamlining district party committees, we must simultaneously streamline the district people's committee and various district departments and sectors, and streamline grassroots organizations, thus assuring uniform strength in organization from the district to the grassroots levels, and adequately developing the efficiency of these organizations.

4. To build uniformly, and in a balanced manner, the contingent of district and grassroots cadres. This is a crucial link in organizational work. In the immediate future, the various provincial and city party committees will make readjustments to correctly arrange key district cadres and to complement the ranks of cadres of districts, particularly the key economic and national defense districts and the districts still lacking cadres, especially those in the south and in the mountain areas.

The editorial says in conclusion: To build stable and strong district party organizations constitutes a major task of the entire party, and a responsibility of various sectors and echelons. Experience shows that, through their own efforts alone, the district party organizations cannot surge powerfully ahead. The cadres of various sectors at the central level should urgently carry out the tasks within their own responsibility, which have been set out in the resolution of the third plenum of the party Central Committee and Resolution No 50 of the Council of Ministers. Particularly, they should soon determine economic projects, overcome difficulties in the managerial system, and in policy, rapidly and uniformly step up classified economic management and other aspects in the districts.

The provincial and city party committees should bolster their guidance, inspection, and supervision of the implementation of the policy regarding classified management of the districts and other tasks regarding building the district and strengthening the district level. We should improve the guidance of provincial and city party committees over the districts. On the basis of classifying and correctly assessing the strong and weak points of each district, we should adopt positive measures to consolidate and strengthen each district, and clearly determine the objectives and duration of endeavor for each district. We should make full use of experiences obtained from recent conferences for exchanging experiences in building stable and strong district party organizations to rapidly help weak districts catch up with the strong ones.

Next is the column "Exchange of Opinions on Building the District and Strengthening the District Level," including the article "The Question of Agricultural Production at the District Level" by Comrade Vu Oanh, director of the Agriculture Department of the Central Committee; the article "The Question of Classified Management of Districts in Haiphong" by Comrade Nguyen Dan, chairman of the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee; the article "General and Sectoral Planning at the District Level" by Comrade Le Huy Thiet, secretary of the Tho Xuan District Party Committee; and the article "Tam Diep Strives to Build a Stable and Strong District Party Organization" by Comrade Vu Van Liem, secretary of the Tam Diep District Party Committee.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN also carries Comrade Hoang Truong Minh's article: "Some Urgent Problems in Nationality Work." The article says: The nationality issue is one of the tasks of strategic significance in the Vietnamese Revolution. The fifth congress of the party pointed out that we should further strengthen the solidarity of various nationalities on the basis of principles of equality, mutual assistance, and collective mastery.

After discussing the implementation of these principles, the article stresses: Nationality work should aim at further strengthening national solidarity, developing the right of collective mastery of the working people of various ethnic nationalities to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions and successfully build a new regime, a new economy, a new culture, and new-type socialist men. It should, at the same time, aim at consolidating the sense of nationality, upholding vigilance, and smashing all plots and acts of sabotage by the enemy.

Next is Xuan Kieu's investigative report outlining some ideas for improving the product contract system in agricultural production cooperatives. This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN also carries an article entitled "Readjusting Land and Agricultural Transformation in Tay Ninh" by Comrade (Khan Van), chairman of the Tay Ninh Provincial People's Committee.

TAP CHI CONG SAN carries The Tap's article: "Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc, the International Communist Movement and the Indochinese Revolution During the 1930-1940 Period."

In the rubric "Study on the Laws of Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction," this month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN carries Quyet Tien's article "Carrying Out the Proletarian Revolution in This Form or Another," pointing to the theoretical and practical issues of the proletarian revolution, the most profound and thoroughgoing revolution in the history of mankind, a comprehensive, long-drawn-out, and complex revolution full of difficulties. To carry out this revolution in any form has long become a necessity imposed by the objective development of the capitalist society.

In the rubric "Ideological Life" of this month's issue of the magazine, there is Trong Nghia's article discussing the relationship between prestige and function and the factors that create the prestige, and criticizing those who build up their prestige through devious ways, those who take advantage of their power to engage in illegal activities.

This month's issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN also carries Tran Trong Dang Dan's article: "About the Aesthetic Desires of the Youth in Southern Provinces and Cities."

SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARY PRESIDENTS MEET IN HANOI

OW221931 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 22 -- The consultative conference of presidents of the parliamentary groups of socialist countries, members of the Inter-parliamentary Union (I.P.U.) opened here today. It was attended by Maciszewski Jarema, president of the Polish group at the I.P.U. and head of a delegation of the Polish People's Republic; Voutov Petur, president of the Bulgarian group at the I.P.U. and head of a delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Lezcano Perez Jorge, president of the Cuban group at the I.P.U. and head of a delegation of the Republic of Cuba; Herbert Fechner, president of the G.D.R. group at the I.P.U. and head of a delegation of the German Democratic Republic; Harcs Sandor, president of the Hungarian group at the I.P.U. and head of a delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic; A.P. Shitikov, president of the Soviet group at the I.P.U. and head of a delegation of the Soviet Union; Nhiemmin Lupxan Chunthem, vice president of the Mongolian group at the I.P.U. and head of a delegation of the People's Republic of Mongolia; Soare Stan, president of the Romanian group at the I.P.U. and head of a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Dalibor Hanes, vice president of the Czechoslovak group at the I.P.U. and head of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and Pak Kil-yen, head of a delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is led by Phan Anh, president of the Vietnamese group at the I.P.U.. It also includes Hoang Tung, vice president of the Vietnamese group at the I.P.U.; Le Trang and Nguyen Thi Linh Quy.

In his opening speech, Vietnamese head delegate Phan Anh warmly welcomed the representatives of other parliamentary groups of socialist countries; members of the I.P.U., to this important conference. After reviewing the achievements recorded by parliamentary groups of socialist countries in the struggle for peace and social progress within the framework of the I.P.U., he said that in the present situation fraught with the danger of a nuclear war, the world people's struggle for peace, detente and disarmament is developing continuously. The Soviet Union and the other member-countries of the Warsaw Pact, Mongolia and the three Indochinese countries have put forward many peace initiatives and constructive statements aimed at overcoming the nuclear crisis which is threatening Southeast Asia and the world as a whole, and making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation. These peace initiatives and constructive statements have won strong support from the three revolutionary currents of our time, he said.

He stressed that the rallying of goodwill people and the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress would ensure victory for the present struggle of the world people for peace, detente and disarmament. In that situation, the struggle for peace within the framework of the Inter-parliamentary Union would be crowned with success, he said. The conference lasts two days on Feb 22-23.

1984 TRANSPORT PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GDR

OW221748 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 22 -- Talks were held here from February 18-21 between a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Communications and Transport led by Vice Minister Nguyen Dinh Doan and a delegation of the GDR Ministry of Transportation led by Vice-Minister Dr Heinz Rentner on bilateral cooperation on sea transport.

The two sides assessed the results of their cooperation in 1983 on the volume of goods transport and decided on the quantity of goods transport by sea for 1984. They worked out measures to improve the quality of goods transport, loading and unloading, quickly free freighters from sea ports, expand cooperation between shipping companies of the two countries, and discussed other issues relating to bilateral cooperation on sea transport.

On Feb 21, Nguyen Dinh Doan and Dr Heinz Rentner signed a transport protocol for 1914 and the minutes of their talks.

SYMPOSIUM ON FRENCH-SRV COOPERATION ENDS

OW211640 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 21 -- A symposium on cooperation between France and Vietnam closed in success in Paris Saturday after two days' lively discussions, reports V.N.A.'s correspondent in the French capital.

On Saturday morning, the participants heard a report on discussions at the four committees: scientific-technical, health, economic and cultural. The reports of all the committees concur in affirming that although it is a developing country, Vietnam has highly developed human and intellectual capital, "rich experience in agricultural production and a large contingent of scientific and technical workers capable of fruitful cooperation in the interests of both countries. They say Vietnam has a great economic potential and bright prospects for development. Vietnam has made good use of foreign aid. However, France's economic cooperation is not yet commensurate with the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

On Saturday afternoon, at the plenary session chaired by Francois de Quirielle who had represented the French Government in Vietnam heard an address by Jacques Brunes, deputy to the National Assembly, and president of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association.

He underscored France's special role in cooperation with Vietnam and the necessity to promote cooperation with Vietnam, particularly in economy. He said: We should not define our policy toward Vietnam in the context of our relations with China and the ASEAN. It would be a mistake for us to hesitate to weigh the pro and con, and delay in the implementation of the financial protocol may have political implications."

Jacques Brunes announced that a delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho will visit France early next April.

Charles Fourniaux, secretary general of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association, pointed to the necessity of helping the French public to enhance their political will to overcome all obstacles in order to promote cooperation with Vietnam. He said that the economic cooperation is important and is the basis for long-term and stable cooperation between the two countries, in keeping with the aspirations of their peoples.

Philippe Devillers, head of the Southeast Asia Department of the International Research Centre, exposed the big schemes of the imperialists in collusion with other reactionary forces, especially with China, to deliberately encircle and isolate Vietnam only because it "has successfully defeated three big powers and has helped liberate Kampuchea which used to be "a fortress of China". These schemes "have poisoned the atmosphere and hampered international cooperation with Vietnam," he said.

After analyzing the balance of forces and the trends of development in Southeast Asia, Charles Fourniaux said that the Kampuchean system is more and more consolidated and "time is on the side of the Indochinese countries."

Hoang Trong Dai, vice minister of foreign trade, and Nguyen Ngoc Tran, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, affirmed the Vietnamese Government's wish to widen and promote cooperation in all fields with France, and to promote economic cooperation in the level of cooperation in culture, science and technology. He said that distinction should be made between the still "modest" state-with-state cooperation at present and cooperation between non-governmental organizations.

Vietnamese Ambassador to France Mai Van Bo thanked the France-Vietnam Friendship Association, the organizations and personalities in the sponsoring committee of the symposium for their constructive opinions aimed at promoting cooperation between the two countries. The success of this symposium "marks a new development in the friendly relations between our two peoples," he said.

Closing the symposium, Francois de Quirielle congratulated the organizing committee for the success of the symposium. He thanked the Governments of Vietnam and France for sending representatives to the symposium. He affirmed that "cooperation with Vietnam is a necessity, a permanent, uninterrupted, organical and exemplary cooperation, which has withstood very difficult stages in the past history."

TRUONG CHINH SENDS GUYANA REPUBLIC DAY GREETINGS

OW221839 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 22 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh today sent his warm greetings to Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on his country's 14th Republic Day. The message says:

"May the Guyanese people, under your leadership, gain many achievements in defending their national independence and sovereignty and building a prosperous country. May the friendship and solidarity between the people of our two countries further consolidate and develop."

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent a message of greeting to Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh E. Jackson.

VFTU GROUP LEAVES FOR CUBAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

OW190745 HANOI VNA in English 0715 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 19 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions (VFTU) has left here for Cuba to attend the 15th Congress of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions to be held from Feb 20-24. The delegation was led by Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the V.F.T.U.

CONFERENCE OF MILITARY JOURNALS HELD 16-18 FEB

OW221044 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] The Propaganda and Training Department of the General Political Department held a conference of internal journals of the Armed Forces from 16 to 18 February.

Attending the conference were representatives of journals from various military regions, armed services, armed branches, army corps, border forces, and organs of the General Political Department under the Ministry of National Defense. Also present were representatives of the Press Department, the Propaganda and Training Department, and the Publications Department under the Ministry of Culture; the Cultural and Social Department [vuj Vawn hoas xax jooij]; the State Planning Commission; the Vietnam Journalists Association, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, and other concerned organs.

Major General Nguyen Nam Khanh, deputy director of the General Political Department and Comrade Dao Tung, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the Vietnam Journalists' Association, addressed the conference. The conference reviewed and evaluated the activities of the Armed Forces' internal journals in 1983 and concentrated on discussing the guidelines and tasks for 1984. After studying the party Secretariat's directive on bolstering press management work, the General Political Department's directive on intensifying and improving the quality of journals, and the regulations on press work, the participants in the conference exchanged views and heard reports on the various political departments' experiences in guiding the building and activities of the Armed Forces' internal journals.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' EMULATION INSTRUCTIONS

OW200819 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 20 -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers on Feb 15 issued an instruction on the socialist patriotic emulation movement in 1984. The instruction says that the emulation movement this year is aimed at the common goal of encouraging all branches of activity, all production units and all workers to increase labour productivity, economic efficiency and the quality of products, enhance their discipline, and their sense of responsibility toward socialist property, practise thrift and oppose corruption.

In production and building, the instruction says, it is necessary to encourage workers to develop their innovative spirit in improving techniques and rationalizing production. apply new technological advances, bring into play their sense of mastery, make better use of the available resources and observe the guideline "the state and the population, the centre and the localities join efforts in construction and management." In the distribution and circulation of goods, it is necessary to satisfactorily carry out the task of purchasing goods for the state, controlling money and commodities, the market and prices, strongly develop the state-run trade and service branches, improve the distribution of goods, and encourage people to buy government bonds for national construction. In the cultural and social field, first importance should be attached to enhancing the quality of teaching and learning. It is necessary to discharge well the task of vocational orientation and enhance the quality of education in all fields. It is necessary to improve the quality of medical treatment and prophylary as well as the service of medical workers, further step up the mass movement for family planning, and encourage the masses to adopt a new, healthy life style. In the field of national defence, efforts should be concentrated on stepping up military training, enhancing discipline in the army and solidarity between the army and people, sharpening revolutionary vigilance, maintaining social security, combating all negative aspects and defending the sabotage activities of the enemy.

To ensure practical results for the emulation movement, it is regular contests of skills, encourage workers to check one another's products, held teach-ins on the quality of products and expositions of high-quality commodities. Parallely, exemplary units and individuals should be cited in time and their experiences summed up and widely popularized.

FEBC ON SIGNIFICANCE OF MARCOS' TRIP TO BRUNEI

HK230104 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The president's trip to Brunei is more than a goodwill gesture to a friendly co-ASEAN member. The visit could augur well for the Philippines in terms of trade and economic relations, oil imports, and Philippine labor exports. The invitation by the Brunei monarch, Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, was actually a move that favors the Philippines. The visit opens the opportunity to foster closer relations with oil-rich Brunei, which is the sixth member of the ASEAN.

Being a recognized leader among ASEAN nations, President Marcos is indeed in a very good position beneficial to the country. No doubt Brunei is in need of skilled workers for its development program, and also Philippine products. The fact that it is much nearer than other Philippine oil suppliers could also mean well for the country. Importing oil from the distant Middle East is costly. Brunei's nearness could therefore help the Philippines lessen its dollar output.

Brunei's membership in the ASEAN is indeed providential for the Philippines and other members of the aggroupment, Strengthening close ties with Brunei is therefore of paramount importance for the Philippines at this time.

AGRAVA MEETS TOKYO PRESS ON AQUINO PROBE

OW230349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 23 KYODO -- The head of a Philippine board investigating the assassination of Filipino opposition leader Benigno Aquino said Thursday what the board has found here will be made public shortly in Manila. Board Chairman Corazon Agrava told reporters at a Tokyo hotel here five-member group had met three Japanese in connection with the August 21 killing while here since Tuesday last week.

Mrs Agrava said the three were free-lance journalist Kiyoski Wakamiya, Katsuo Ueda, a reporter for KYODO NEWS SERVICE and Matsumi Suzuki, director of the Japan Acoustic Research Center. The two journalists were on board a China Airlines jumbo jet which carried Aquino to Manila International Airport from Taipei. Aquino was killed as he stepped off the plane.

Agrava said she could not divulge the board's inquiry in Tokyo under an agreement with the Japanese Government but said it will be made public after the board members return to Manila. The Filipinos are scheduled to return home Friday. She said Suzuki's analysis of videotapes taken inside the plane as Aquino was led off will be provided by the Japanese Government later.

ASSEMBLYMEN TATAD RESIGNS FROM NACIONLISTA PARTY

OW201922 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Assemblyman Francisco Tatad has resigned as secretary general and member of the Nacionalista Party [NP] Tatad announced his resignation from the Nacionalista Party in his speech this afternoon before the Batasang Pambansa. Tatad said he resigned in protest against the refusal of the Nacionalista Party, headed by former Senator Jose Roy, to unite with the other NP faction and other parties of the opposition.

Tatad said the NP had become an obstacle to the unity and victory of the opposition in the coming Batasan polls. Tatad gave no indication whether he is joining a new party to run for the Batasan polls. After his privileged speech, [as heard] Tatad talked to the reporters.

COAST GUARD TO CRACK DOWN ON ILLEGAL FISHERMEN

OW201159 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Manila, Feb 20 (AFP) -- The Philippine Coast Guard to deploy additional patrol vessels for more effective control of foreign and domestic illegal fishers in favored fishing grounds off Palawan Province, a spokesman said today. Commander Felix Carbonel, operations director of the Coast Guard, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that though they were hard-pressed for additional patrol craft they would try to respond positively to a request of the island province's governor.

Governor Salvador Socrates was reported by the DAILY EXPRESS today as having strongly requested the Coast Guard and the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources for more armed patrols to protect Palawan's marine resources. The daily said that Filipino, Taiwanese and Japanese fishermen regularly fished illegally in protected waters off Palawan some 600 kilometers (375 miles) southwest of here.

Gov Socrates was quoted as saying banned trail fishing, dynamite fishing and fishing in prohibited zones were prevalent because the illegal fishers were well armed and fired at any vessel which approached them. He said that so far this year, they have arrested 41 Filipino fisherman using dynamite, all of whom have been convicted. No foreign fishermen have yet been apprehended this year, he said.

Cmdr Carbonel also said that a private ship, directed by radio by the Coast Guard, rescued 29 crewmembers of the Japanese bulk carrier Shanon, owned by Sanko Steamship Company, which sank off Palawan Friday. The crew consisted of 19 Thais and 10 Filipinos.

MINDANAO COMMANDERS ORDERED TO REMAIN VIGILANT

OW222331 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Field commanders in northern Mindanao were today ordered to be extra vigilant in the face of mounting dissident attacks against government institutions and installations. The directive came from Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] vice chief of staff and PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary - Integrated National Police] chief. His order came following reports from local government officials and the military that the dissidents in the south are out to disrupt the 14 May elections. During a meeting with the Peace and Order Council of the two Agusan Provinces in Butuan City, Ramos assured local officials that the situation remains under control.

Meanwhile, 4 armed groups composed of 77 men surrendered to General Ramos during his tour of Butuan and Cagayan de Oro City. In Butuan, he accepted the surrender of 18 members of the (Manobo) tribe's (Magahat) faction.

BRUNEIDELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS

President Marcos Arrives

OW221404 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] The president is now in Brunei where tomorrow he will be meeting with other heads of state and government invited to attend Brunei's freedom rites. The president left early this morning on a 2-hour plane flight to the state of Brunei on his first state visit since the U.S. trip in 1982.

A top-level party of Cabinet ministers and government officials accompanied the president, among them Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile; Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin; Ilocos Norte Governor Ferdinand Bongbong Marcos Jr; and (?Philsucom) Chairman Roberto S. Benedicto. The president was accorded full military honors at the MIA [Manila International Airport] before departing for Brunei.

The president was first of some 15 heads of state to arrive at the oil-rich state's capital; and Joel Barotilla filed this report in Brunei.

[Begin Barotilla recording] President Marcos and his party arrived at half past 10 on board a special Philippine Airlines flight. He was the first head of government to arrive in Brunei for the independence rites tomorrow. Among those in the presidential party were his son, Ilocos Norte Governor Ferdinand Marcos Jr; Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile; Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco; Labor Minister Blas Ople; Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin; Information Minister Gregorio Cendana; and Ambassador Roberto Benedicto.

The president was met at the airport by the Sultan's younger brother, Foreign Minister (?Prince) (Seniran Mudah) Mohamad Bolkiah. From the airport, the president was immediately driven to the (Paman) ceremonial area where he was personally met by the ruler of Brunei, His Majesty Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah. It was at the (Paman) where the traditional welcome honors were accorded the president, who looked fit as he trooped the line of honor guards. He was later introduced by the sultan to the rest of the members of the royal family.

Tomorrow, the president will join other leaders from some 80 countries for the independence day celebration ceremony at the Hassanal Bolkiah Stadium. He is also scheduled to hold bilateral talks with the leaders of ASEAN during his brief stay here in Brunei.
[end recording]

Further on Marcos

HK230346 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Excerpts] President Marcos began talks with ASEAN leaders in Brunei yesterday on bilateral and regional problems. The president is taking advantage of the presence of all ASEAN leaders in Brunei for the independence day celebration of that former British colony today. The president's first meeting was with Thailand's Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. They met for more than 2 hours at the Brunei Government guesthouse in the Brunei capital of Bandar Seri Begawan. Details of the talks were not disclosed, but sources said they discussed bilateral relations and problems affecting ASEAN states.

President Marcos will hold more talks today with ASEAN leaders after the independence day celebrations. He will meet with Indonesian President Suharto, Singapore's Premier Lee Kuan Yew, and Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed.

Military honors were given to President Marcos when he arrived in Brunei yesterday morning. In his arrival statement, President Marcos assured the people of Brunei that the Filipinos will always strive to strengthen existing close ties between the two countries.

President Marcos met with leaders of the Filipino community in Brunei after the welcoming ceremony at Bandar Seri Begawan. He congratulated the Filipinos there for having laid strong foundations for friendship and goodwill between Brunei and the Philippines. Al Dovar of FEBC has further details:

[Begin recording] President Marcos today praised and congratulated Filipino workers in Brunei who have earned a reputation for competence, professionalism, and diligence. In remarks to architects, engineers, professionals, and other workers engaged in various projects in Brunei, the president said, in making a name for yourselves, you have made us all proud to be Filipinos.

The president conveyed to the Filipino community the need for their wholehearted cooperation in contributing to the country's economic advancement. He impressed upon the Filipinos the principal concern of the country, which is to put the economy into order and on the road once more to recovery and growth. He appealed to his countrymen to help in every way they can to ensure the success of the government program of recovery, growth, and self-reliance. [end recording]

Suharto Arrives

BK221356 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Excerpt] President Suharto, his wife, and their entourage arrived in the capital of Brunei Darussalam, Bandar Seri Bagawan, at 1450 West Indonesian Time to attend that country's independence day celebration. Bruneian Minister for Youth and Sports Prince Jefri Bolkiah greeted President Suharto at the airport, while the sultan of Brunei, Hassanal Bolkiah, and his wife greeted him at the Haji Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin Garden, where he was also introduced to the royal family members.

Prime Minister Chin Arrives

SK230029 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan (Yonhap) -- South Korean Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong arrived here Wednesday afternoon for a four-day official visit to attend Brunei's independence ceremony Thursday as a special envoy of President Chon Tu-hwan. Upon his arrival at Bandar Seri Begawan International Airport, Premier Chin was greeted by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Bolkiah and attended a welcoming ceremony with many of Brunei's ranking officials and foreign envoys here present. Later in the day, the Korean prime minister inspected an oil rig about 20 miles away from the capital and attended a dinner hosted in his honor by Korean Amb Choe Pae-sik in the evening.

Chin was originally scheduled to meet with Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah Wednesday afternoon but the audience was postponed until after the independence ceremony at the request of Brunei.

President Zia Arrives

BK221539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Excerpt] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq was accorded a glorious reception on his arrival in the capital of Brunei Darussalam, Bandar Seri Bagawan, a short while ago. The reception ceremony was held in the heart of city at Haji Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin Garden which was tastefully and brightly decorated. Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam welcomed the president on his arrival in the park.

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